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For terms, &c., see foot of fourth page of this

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THE HOME CIRCLE.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The remarks on the Circus, in another part of this paper, merit the attention of parents whose children are tempted and exposed to the corrupting scenes witnessed at circus exhibitions,

Criticism of a Missionary.

the following remarks of a missionary in a foreign land:

"The religious newspapers of the North have lost their value to me, because nearly cultivate, if freed from worldly cares all their columns are filled with mere newspaper articles. They are 'all correspond- take it for granted that he is fully emence.' Those articles most refreshing to ployed. They languish because they do me, which have a direct bearing on the not know how to proceed to find a minisvital piety of the church, seem to have ter, and he was es energies in worldly dropped out of sight. But the Christian cares that are needed in the Lord's vine to maintain, thus far, these really valuable articles in good proportion."

The Letter from Prussia, inserted in our subsequent columns, does not give such isters without charges be set to work? hopeful views of spiritual life and progress | And could not the efficiency of one third in that country, as our readers would re- of our stated supplies be greatly increased? joice with us to receive from churches A plan that will do this will augment the bearing the illustrious name of Luther: efficiency of our ministerial force as much we trust there is life in them, and that they as the addition of a hundred ministers. are preserved to aid the cause of truth in And it probably can be done. It comes continental Europe.

Death of Dr. Robert Shore.

In another column we record a brief with the late Dr. James Jones, the Presbyterian Church was planted in that county, forty-seven years ago. The senior edilent men in 1824. Dr. Shore was a man

RECEPTION OF MISSIONARIES.

On the 1st of August the London Missionary Society gave a public reception to three of its veteran missionaries who had spent fifty years in labors in the foreign field. The re-union of these excellent men-the Rev. Robert Moffat, from South Africa, Rev. Wm. Ellis, from Madagascar, and Rev. Wm. Beynor from western India, returned from their long services, was an interesting and joyful meeting. of the ministry. We have letters, too, from They had severally witnessed most remarkable changes, not only in their professed converts, organized into churches, with native pastors, but in a general elevation | ization of pastorates, the applications for of piety and the great advancement in morality, and the abandonment of degrading vices and abominations. The reception meeting was an occasion of immense interest. The Christian heroes, returned ministers not fully employed and churches from bloodless victories, were warmly wel- unoccupied. comed. Their conquests will be more enduring than those of the warrior, for plan, it is not improbable that it would be they have been won by love in the hearts found serviceable to appoint a central and lives of the people. They have taken Agency under the care of the General Asno lives, destroyed no cities, desolated no sembly that would serve as a bond of homes; but they have explored unknown union between all these standing commitlands, have introduced new races to the comity of civilized nations, enriched the world and helred to redeem it. Although presbyterial committees of sustentationthe state gives them no honors and en- so that all parts of the church may be dows them with no pensions, the tribes speedily invoked to aid in supplying the among whom they have labored will never destitutions in every other part. forget them." What is more important, the Lord will not forget them. They will shine as the brightness of the firmament and as the star forever and ever.

VACANT CHURCHES.

The Appendix to the minutes of the late General Assembly, exhibits some facts relative to the supply of our Church, that are worthy of earnest consideration. One thousand four hundred and sixty-nine churches are reported in connection with our Assembly-but only three hundred being pastors. They minister to four hundred are supplied more or less frequently by two hundred and fifty-nine and thirty-nine are reported vacant! More than one fourth of our churches are neglecting public worship altogether, and many prayers and tears, cease to have an state of things?

> A further examination of the same tables show about one hundred and twenty ministers who do not seem to be engaged in any regular ministerial work. Some of them are infirm, and otherwise unable. But it is probable that half of them, if not more, are ready, and willing to work when Providence opens the way. In addition to those without charges, there are many acting as stated supplies whose labors are not being used to the best advantage for the growth of Presbyterianism and the spread of the Gospel.

In some cases, the ministers best qualified to do good are the most modest and unobtrusive. Such a one receives a cali from a little organization to supply it for a few months or a year. The church is very weak. The salary offered is utterly inadequate. The servant of God, unwilling to force himself upon an abler church, accepts it, but necessarily devotes a large A correspondent at the North sends us part of his time and strength to farming or some other secular pursuit. Thus he settles down in a field not one half as large, it may be, as he could successfully Vacant churches around that need his aid. er and the Central Presbyterian seem vard. Others equally capable and equally modest, remain unemployed for long pe riods, waiting for a call to the church where they can be useful.

Cannot one half of the six score min-

within the province of the Presbyteries at their next mee ings to combine all the churches within their bounds into pasto rates-group the weak churches with the memorial of Dr. Robert Shore, of Nottoway strong in such a way that a weak church Co., Va., by whose influence, in connection will be connected with a strong one; or two or more weak shall be combined together. Let this organization be so complete, if possible, that every church in the tor became acquainted with those excel- Presbytery shall be a portion of one of these pastorates-and entitled to receive of humble, unaffected piety, and his life stated ministrations of the Gospel. Let a and example commended the gospel to standing committee on this subject be apmany in that community. His name will pointed with instructions to secure from long be cherished as that of a beloved the churches systematic contributions for brother by those who have known his the support of the Gospel, and provide for them efficient ministers. By such a combination of the strength of several churches in a single pastorate, sufficient salary could be raised to enable the paston to give his whole time to the pastoral work, and every congregation would be assured of stated ministrations. Ministers, we believe, would be found for every such pastorate. We have on our table letters from clergymen, efficient men, who are anxious to be employed fully in the work churches that are unable to support a pastor unaided-asking for counsel and aid in obtaining a supply. By such an organaid from the Sustentation Fund would be diminished-and the Standing Committees on this subject would form a convenient medium of communication between

In the practical operation of such a tees, in the same manner that the Central Committee of Sustentation unites the

The American Board Fifty years ago the American Board

whom 4,000 have beeen received within a

To Churches in the Synod of Kentucky. The Synod's Committee of Sustentation calls the attention of ministers and other officers of churches to the fact that only a and forty of our ministers are marked as few weeks remain of the Synodical year, and earnestly request that such congrega hundred and nine churches. Of the thou- tions as have not responded to the appor sand churches that remain, nearly six tionments made to them, or have not made contributions to the Sustentation Fund, at once give the matter attention. The Stated Supplies, and four hundred Committee are making energetic efforts to provide for the second payment on salaries of our ministers by the 1 vacant. There is little prospect of their 1st of October, and will have urgrowth without stated ministrations. gent need of all funds that can be trans-There is danger that their members may mitted to them by that date. What is

The Committee again remind the these churches, planted in some cases with | churches that all being done by the Synod in the way of Domestic Missions, is being existence. Is there no remedy for this done through the Committee in connection with the scheme of Sustentation entrusted to them,

The Committee also call the attention of the churches drawing from the Fund, to the necessity of their settling with their ministers for parts of salaries to be paid by them before the 1st of October, as the this daring act, the perits to which Luther receipts of ministers must accompany the orders of the congregations upon the

Funds for the Committee should be sent to the undersigned, and may be sent in check upon any bank in the State.

By order of Committee at its meeting in Lexington, Aug. 29th, 1870.

R. L. BRECK, Richmond, Ky., Sept. 1st, 1870.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA,

"The Free Christian Commonwealth."

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Church of God have been seen. is free. Though founded in an age of despotism, both political and mental, Christ established it a Free Christian Commonwealth. It is a republic, an independent ommonwealth, free from all the comnandments or opinions of men which are of philosophy, or system of science.

oes not confine its members to the docical opinions. The freedom of the Church | tions, so common in Catholic churches were is internal as well as external. And the seen! internal freedom of the Church, the liberty

If the Christian Commonwealth is free, its tion join and sing with life and vigor, members on points not settled by its char- something after the manner of our country ter as interpreted by its courts, have a congregations. The hymns are never givright to think what they please and say en from the pulpit, but the number is inwhat they think.

Some in exercising this right will think | spicuous places in different portions of the erroneously and speak foolishly. Are church.

1 800 stations and out-stations, 760 organ- ed should appeal directly to the intelli- every Sunday. The pastor now appears houses are open; children play on the ized churches, and 50,000 converts, of gence f the whole Church than that they houl aise a faction at home, by the logic of the personal influence.

What Dr. Thomas E. Peck, the life-long riend of Dr. Stuart Robinson used to say f the meetings of Presbytery, is equally rae of the press. "There was no discussion. It was neither interesting nor profitable; because there was no difference of opinion." So discussion in-

For these and similar reasons, I, with he vast majority of your readers, cordially approve of your determination to allow the minority to be heard. Christian love and fellowship demand it. It can do little harm, it does much good.

Correspondence of the Observer and Common wealth

Lam yours, very truly,

LETTER FROM PRUSSIA.

Religious Services in Lutheran Churches

Some time since the writer stood upon the spot where the greatest of the Reform ers so bodly defied the Pope, and showed his could and determination by burning the Bull which Rome had sent to crush Luther, a d with him the opposition he was cating. While thinking over few others do against the power of the Pope, which, at that time, seemed to sway all Eurage? The Reformer dared, and the world knows who won. The scenes of the labors of Calvin and Zwingle had been visited, the effects of their labors on the

see the more particular effects of Luther's teachings, as shown by that body of Christians known by his name. Since Wittenperg was visited, much of North Germany and the vorkings of the Lutheran Church It is proposed to write for the OBSERVER somethin; of what has been seen and learned. This can be done with some confidence, rot only because of the reason given, but from the fact that a considerable stay has been made in the family of a contrary to the Word of God, or beside very intelligent Lutheran pastor. When a

people who now live in Geneva and Zurich

had been observed, so a desire was felt to

it in matters of faith or worship." It is Lutheran Church was first outcod, the not, as a Church, subject to any worldly effect was unpleasant. In Italy and France government, or political party, or school so much had been seen of crucifixes, ma donnas, wax-tapers, crossings, bendings, But by freeing his Church, Christ etc., that every thing of the kind created a feeling of horror. What, then, were the trines of the Word. They must submit to feelings when, upon entering a Reformed Cæsar, must adopt political and philosoph- Church, the same sights, with two excep-

It was at once thought that the Reforof its members, is limited only by the formation was entirely a spiritual one, if Word of God. Christ has given us no a reformation at all. Better acquaintance monarch on earth, to prescribe the lim- taught that the change was both external its of our freedom. One is our King- and internal. The crucifix seems rather even Christ. We acknowledge no pope, accidental, as there is only one in a Church, bow at no bulls or syllabusses. We have and it is not used during service, except only one statute-book-the Bible. Our for a moment by the pastor, who contemstandards do not claim the authority of plates it while saying a short, silent prayer law. They do not speak of their own au. at the opening and closing of the service. thority. They are merely statements of In every Catholic Church there are dozens Scriptural teachings on certain points, or of crucifixes. Here there are only two prudential arrangements necessary to the large wax candles, and these are used at carrying out of Scriptural discipline. They no other time than during the Sacrament are to be obeyed and adopted by all who and one or two feasts. The explanation of belong to our Church. If any do not join the candles is at once understood as being. in their interpretation of Scripture, they in the opinion of those who use them, aucannot honestly continue with us. But thorized by the fact that the Sacrament inour book does not state every biblical doc- stituted by our Saviour was a supper. In trine, nor undertake to interpret the whole | Catholic churches are hundreds of wax candles, and these are kept burning on all As the Christian Commonwealth is thus occasions. The Lutheran service is quite nternally as well as externally free, we different from ours. When the male pormust expect differences of orinion. "Many tion, large and small, of the congregation men of many minds" will not always enter the Church, they say a short prayer, think alike. Within the limits of the Bi- concealing their faces in their hats, before ble as interpreted by our standards, they taking their seats. The females take their have a perfect right to differ in opinion in seats, and then say their prayer. It is not our free commonwealth. And, if they usual to close the eyes during prayer-a have a right to differ, they have a right to great mistake—as many, if not most of express their differences. The Roman your readers, will say. While the congre-Catholic writers assert, that the inquisi- gation is gathering, a hymn is sung by the tion never persecuted opinions, because choir boys, accompanied by the organ, if forsooth, it never burnt a man unless he there be one, which is the case in most of expressed them. The right to think in- the churches. The chorist boys are found volves the right to speak. The only use in every church. They are not only the of speech is to be the expression of principal singers, but make the responses. thought. Without language, clear precise It is not meant that the singing is done logical thought seems to be impossible, alone by the choir. The entire congrega-

they, therefore, to be gagged? By no When the first hymn, if it be a short means. If they are arbitrarily silenced one, or a few verses, if lengthy, has been the liberty of all is gone and the minority sung, the pastor appears before the altar, has no rights. They must and will speak. dressed in a long black gown. What is the safest outlet for these errors? After his silent prayer, he chants the Creetor, will say Lieber Gott, and is ready Where will they do the least harm? I prayer appointed for the particular Sun- to answer other Scriptural questions. In reply, that the religious press is the best day, to which the choir say amen. The and safest outlet for error. There it can singing is again resumed and interrupted be examined and carefully scrutinized—by the pastor, who reads from the Bible. chism and in Church history. Hence the through the press the same minds that are During this reading the congregation children are well posted in religious mat liable to be injured by it, can be reached stand. At all other times it is the general ters. How many Presbyterian children in by the clear and convincing statements of rule to be seated, but many stand during tory of the Church in general or their the truth-which, in its antagonism to the entire service. While another song is Church in particular? It is hoped that heathen lands, but one missionary and one error must ever be triumphant. It is bet- sung, a collection is made for benevolent this may serve as a hint to Sabbath-school onvert. Now they report 13 missions, ter that those who feel themselves aggric v- proposes. Few fail to give something teachers who read the Observer.

dicated by figures on boards placed in con-

is said with very little feeling, so of course war. has no impression so far as one can see. The deaths, births, and marriages of late | fifteenth year of the age. All who do not occurrence in the territory belonging to belong to other sects are confirmed. the Church are read, and prayers said to There is no such thing as not belonging to suit each case. There is something pecu- some religious association. Bu in spite liarly interesting in thus committing to of this, there is a looseness and want of God's care, in public prayer, those thus religious stamina, that is quite unpleasant interested. The Lord's Prayer having been to a Presbyterian. Religion externally is repeated by the pastor alone, he descends to too much a "matter of course." Every one the altar and chants a prayer. The congre- from six months old must be buried by the gation then arise, when the 24th, 25th, and pastor, otherwise there is an unhappy 26th verses of the 6th chapter of Numbers | feeling in the minds of those whose relaare chanted by the pastor, accompanied by the organ. He waves his hand while these verses are repeated, as the Lutheran trans- In the country there is more form. Someation authorizes. The males say a prayer time since a funeral was attended. When as at the beginning, the females being reseated for the same purpose. The service is then ended.

Not the least interruption has been seen

or heard in the Lutheran Church. It is

lawful to administer the Sacrament every Sunday, but this is rarely done. On communion days, before the regular service begins, the congregation meet for confession. The pastor reads from the church book, a form of confession, then asks if all do in the same manner confess their sins, which is answered by the congregation. The pastor, after some other formula questions and answers, absolves all who have heartily repented. The reader will remember whence this authority is said to come. The pastors have a way of ex plaining this, but they fail to clear up the difficulties. It seems to be a mere form, as no power to forgive sin is claimed. The Supper takes place after the sermon. Only a part of the members commune at the same time. They form in single file, the men first, and walk around the altar till the first three are in front of the left side of it. They bow, then receive a thin wa fer like a bit of bread from the pastor, who places it in the mouth, repeating at the time, "This is my body," etc. He then puts the cup to the lips with the words. 'This is my blood, shed," etc. A few words of advice are then given, when the three who have received the communion bow, and the next take their places, and so on. If the bow is forgotten, the pas tor brings it to the memory. In all the forms of the Church where the word Lord is repeated bows are made. The communion hymn is sung while the Sacrament is being taken. It may be owing to the use of a different custom, that a want of becoming solemnity, in the opinion of the writer, attends the performance of this sacred rite. Indeed, there is an oppressive dulness about everything but the singing and sermons. The latter are generally vigorous, but never boisterous.

Here, as at home, some of the members are good enough to have time for a quiet snooze at church, but not so many, as with The baptismal font is decorated with the representation of a lamb, denoting the with red to remind the beholder of the shed blood. White is also regarded as particularly suitable for church ornament. The salary of the pastor ranges from \$230 to \$1440, according to the importance of the district. They do as many of our ministers-complain at so little, and with rea-

There is no such thing as the Sunday school as we know it; but the children are catechised regularly on Sunday evening and once during the week by the pastor The little fellows are attentive and seem interested, but many fail to attend on Sunday.* The Sabbath is a very different day from the Sabbath with us. The business

*The good result of the religious teach ing, so far as mere knowledge goes, is illustrated by every little fellow you meet who, in answer to the question who is the addition to the pastor's catechetical teaching, the Lutheran children are exercised every day in the Schools in Luther's cate our country know anything about the his-

for the third time. A small boy, whose streets; people amuse them e'ves; so that business is to open the doors and throw it is more a day of frolic than meditation back the curtains, walks before the minis- Peligious service is held early in the ter to the box, which is situated high up morning, so it does not interfere. In teover the pews and galleries, but in the end p'y to the question why this is not different, and not in the side of the church, as in a pastor said it was a matter of conscience Catholic and Episcopal churches. Here as to how each one should remember the again the pastor says a silent prayer, pro- Sabbath. One man could keep it in one nounces the Apostolic benediction, and way, another in another way. Many of reads from the chapter in which is his the ladies appear to put off knitting till creases the interest and instructiveness of text. The benediction is regarded as a Sunday, when they make up lost time! salutation, and so must come in the early Pastors' wives are the ring-leaders in the part of the service. Next comes the ser- knitting business. There is not so much mon, a memorized one, and usually half profacity as in America, and far less an hour long. After the sermon, a written drunkenness. Only one very drunk man prayer is made, in which the King and has been seen in Germany, though these men in power are prayed for. This prayer are times of excitement on account of the

The time of confirmation is about the tive has died. The burial ceremony in town and in the country are quite unlike. the corpse was near the Church, the chorist boys met and returned with it, singing the funeral song. The Church being reached, the pastor joined and all marched around the Church. The latter is regarded as the representation of the cross of Christ, and in this way it is embraced. The body is then deposited in the grave, the pastor says "In the name of the Father, Son and Spirit," then throws in some dirt, repeating, "Earth to earth, dust to dut," etc. A short talk is made, the grave filled, the Lord's Prayer said, a silent prayer by all present, and the service is over.

The Lutheran Church is the prevailing one, and is the State Church in some of the South German States, and in almost all of the North German and in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. So that within its fold are many millions of people. Prussia is regarded as Lutheran, but there are three distinct and important bodies. The Lutheran, Free, the late Reformed, and the United, which includes those who are not particular about doctrines and forms. King William belongs to the United hough he is regarded as the temporal head of all. Luther's Reformation, when compared with Calvin's was only a two thirds reformation. But those two thirds make it vastly different from and better than the Catholic. Though in some points, there is a seeming similarity, thereis as much antagonism felt towards the Church of Rome by the followers of Luther, as by those of the other Reformers. Whatever the books may say in regard to the trouble among the Reformers about the Sacrament, at this day Calvinists can find but little to object to in the preaching and practice of Lutheran ministers on that subject. As explained to the writer by a Lutheran pastor, and said by him to be the accepted belief, there is nothing frightful or Romish about the Lutheran administration of the Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NORTH.

According to the statistics reported by the Reunion Assembly, the Northern Church contains 4,328 ministers, 4,526 congregaus, have got that far. The church furniture tions, 338 licentiates, 541 candidates for is quite limited. The communion service, the ministry, 51 Synods and 259 Presbyterthe altar, lecture box, and font for bap- ies. The church received, the past year, tism, constitute the chief features. Some- 44 ministers from other churches, and distimes flags are seen as also paintings. missed 16. It added 32,003 members on examination, and 21,447 by certificate, and 10,122 Baptisms of adults, and 15,476 ininnocency of the children baptized and fants. It reports \$366,274 contributed conveying the usual reference to the Re- for Home Missions, \$328,847 for Foreign deemer. The altar and box are decorated Missions, \$246,898 for Education, and \$42,040 for Publication. These sums addel to their contributions for congregational and other purposes, make up a grand total

The Northern Church has numbers and resources sufficient to sustain it in accomplishing a great work for Christ in the world, and though we cannot desire any organic union with it in the present state of things, we would cherish the best hopes for its peace and its enterprise and labors to promote truth and holiness throughout this land, and in other nations to which it has free access. We will rejoice in the success of its efforts for the advancement of pure religion.

THE BENNETT PROSECUTION.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has been tried in the Court of Arches for holding and publishing ritualistic doctrines conrary to those of the Church of England. The Dean of Arches, Sir Robert Philli-more, has delivered a judgment in the case, virtually acquitting him. This deeision gives an implied sanction to Romish Dogmas in the church of England.

The Holy Synod in Russia has been provoked by the success of the British and Foreign Bible society, to offer Bibles at the St. Petersburg Exhibition for three

Religious.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. THE SABBATH.

Oh I the day of all the seven That the Christian loves the best, Is the holy, quiet Sabbath, ar nest of the heavenly rest.

Hushed is every sound of labor, Toil-worn garments laid aside; And the pearly gates of glory Open noiselessly and wide.

In the bosom no commotion; Pressing on the mind no care, Hands for once are calmly folded Willing knees are bow'd in prayer.

Souls are basking in the sunshine Of the blessed Father's smile, And the sweet rest of the seventh Can e'en six days' cares beguile.

In the consecrated temple. Where the Lord delights to dwell: Zion's wise and weary watchmen. Hasten, tidings glad to tell.

Teaching now to labor nobly; How to bear affliction's rod, How to wait with prayerful patience For the blessings of our God.

Oh! the day of all the seven-That the Christian loves the best. Is the hushed and holy Sabbath, Foretaste of the heavenly rest,

For the Observer and Commonwealth.

DEDICATION AT OWENSBORO, KY. The following are the closing remarks of the address of the venerable Dr. Hopkins at the dedication of the new and beautiful Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, Owens-

You have reared this house and now de dicate it, not only to Christianity in the general, but to Christianity as a kingdom which is not of this world-to the preaching of the Word-the Word of God and not the word of man. You dedicate it to the service and support of a kingdom, which cannot be moved, to deciding and settling great spiritual and eternal interests, and not in any way, organically, to settle, decide, or confirm the affairs of States or Empires. The Kingdom of Christ cannot be used as a military or political power, except by destroying its nature, and by making Christ the double-faced Prince of Peace, and yet, the very Moloch of war. We cannot, and dare not, unite in putting this terrible interpretation on Christ and His Kingdom. And when in time to come, your children shall inquire what mean ye by these walls, as distinguished from those of other bodies called Presbyterian, they will answer, that they were reared and dedicated to the great, pure and conservative Christian principle of the nonpolitical and non-military nature of the

But should it be asked here, why make a division in the Church of God upon such grounds? I answer, first, that the grounds are the most solid, Scriptural and constitutional possible. I answer secondly, that the division, however proper and just on our part, was forced upon us by the "Spring Resolutions" of 1861. Had the Southern Presbyterian people followed these cruel resolutions, they were liable to be hung upon the first tree where found. But outside of this danger, they were compelled by the necessities of order and of ecclesiastical preservation, to form a General Assembly of their own. And the blow of ecclesiastical destruction being struck at our own heads, we cast in our lot with the Southern Presbyterian Church, not because they are Southern, nor because of any possible political complexion of theirs, but because they hold sacredly to the true doctrines of Christ's Kingdom. Did they live in Nova Zembla, their faith would be precious to us. Faith in and fidelity to geographical position.

But, further still, it is the imperative duty of the Church in all her parts, to bear testimony against all ungodly own lot, it is her unavoidable duty to stand in that lot. And while her heart swells with this sacred resolution, men unity and greatness of numbers are the idolatries of the times. Let us wait and stand in awe.

the Reformation would have died when they did. Many great preachers and reformers arose before Luther, but they left no organized body behind them to

nesses for the truth. field, left bekind him no distinct eccle- interesting children. Her disposition siastical body of people to represent his was contented and cheerful, and her doctrines and imitate his zeal, we might life one uninterrupted flow of happihave known him as we know Whitefield, ness. She was esteemed and beloved but no further. His followers would by the many friends about her, and, besoon have been swallowed up and lost in ing a warm-hearted Christian, was sould not afford to do without.

necessary to exalt before mankind some great religious idea, and to show it in the greatness of its truth, and the vastness of its importance, it has pleased God, mostly after long and sore controversy, to put it into the hands of some ecclesiastical body who have studied its nature and its value, and who carefully and sacredly reach it down to their successors. Shall this duty and this honor fall to us? Shall we prove ourselves worthy of our trust? AUGUST 14TH. 1870.

> For the Observer and Commonwealth. AFFLICTION .

THOUGHTS FOR QUIET HOURS. Afflictions the common lot of all men, but especially of believers. Ends to be accomplished.

The world is full of trouble and sorrow. Tribulation is our birth-right. Life is made up, so to speak, of sunshine and shadow, light and darkness. There is no period of human life between the cradle and the grave altogether free from trcuble. One in the far past who was greatly afflicted, says: few days and full of trouble." Job 14:1. Childhood, youth, middle life, and old age, all have their troubles. The new-born infant enters upon its existence weeping, and the cheeks of old age are furrowed with tears. Childhood, which is, perhaps, the happiest period of human life, when the cheeks the spirits are free and joyous and hopeful; when the life-current bounds through the veins with a healthful glow, and care and sorrow seem to be far away, nevertheless has it troubles. To those of mature years they may seem trivial and foolish, yet to the youthful sore trials. Nor can we be free from trouble until the grave closes over our sleeping remains, and shuts us out from the scenes of earth. Sorrow is a heritage from Adam, and none of his posterity have been exempt from it since the day when God cursed the ground for his sake, and told him that he should eat of in sorrow, all the days of his life. Yet life is not all shadows and dark-

ness. Sometimes we have long seasons of sunshine, broken only by fleecy clouds drifting across our skies, and casting scarcely know what. Every day, too, if free from weightier burdens, has its petty grievances and annoyances, little things in themselves it may be, but yet of sufficient importance to detract much from the sum of human happiness. Then sometimes come heavy afflictions, crushing bereavements, which wring from our poor hearts tears of anguish, and cause us to go for a season with heads bowed with grief and sadness. But God has mercifully so constituted us that, by the assistance of his grace, we are enabled to bear up against these things, and gradually regain our wonted cheerfulness and composure. But for this, we should sink prematurely into our graves under the weight of accumulated woes.

I have said that troubles and afflictions are the common lot of all, but the believer is more especially led by the teachings of God's word to expect them. The Psalmist says, "Many are the afflictions Christ, are not things of politics, or of of the righteous." Psa. 34: 19. The Apostle Paul says, "Whom the Lord loveth He chasteneth." Heb. 12: 6. Christ says, "Verily, verily, I say unto Christian graces into active exercise. opinions and dangerous practices within you, that ye shall weep and lament, but This trial of our faith is said by the when we come to mention the offering dark lanterns. "Shining lights" the world shall rejoice; and ye shall be do this by standing separately in her sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be turned into joy. And ye now therefore have sorrow: but I will see you and monarchs, popes, bishops, and great | again, and your heart shall rejoice, and ecclesiastical bodies are no more to her your joy no man taketh from you. In than motes floating in the air. Formal the world ye shall have tribulation." John 16: 20, 22, 33. Such is the peculiar lot of the chosen flock of Christ. Had Luther and Calvin given heed and thus are we warned of these things. to the uproar that was raised around The Saviour himself tells us that we them, in regard to peace and unity, cannot escape them, that we must suffer much, and endure many things for His name's sake.

perpetuate their faith, or to be wit- lady seemed peculiarly blessed and favored of God. She had a pious, affec-Had John Wesley, like George White- tionate and devoted husband, and three the cold, frosty formalities of the Eng- happy, very happy, in her lot. Once right in the sight of God, or that He they begin to bear .- Guth is

As we read the history of the Church | had forgotten her. The sequel of her down along all its ages, we find, that history is one of heart-rending afflicwhen in the Providence of God, it was tion. Her husband, cut down in the very prime and vigor of manhood, was laid in the silent tomb; all of her little ones drooped and died, and were taken to the bosom of the Great Shepherd; two dearly beloved sisters entered upon their rest; other near and dear friends were called away from the scenes of earth; very nearly the whole of her large property, by a sudden re vulsion of fortune, was swept from possession; and all of this in the space of about two years. Yet all these afflictions, under the burden of all these accumulated her crushed and bleeding heart d for His goodness. She drewnear to the Saviour, and found comfort and consolation. In a letter to a friend she says, "You would scarce recognize your once happy, happy friend. My life seems so suddenly to have been eat bread; in the sweat of thy face changed from one of sunshine to a dark | shalt thou live." I have shown in a preand dreary pilgrimage-every prospect ceding number, that this was not seems so blighted, my home so deso- merely a command to labor, for labor late. These afflictions were almost cannot be a curse. The sweat of the more than my poor, weak nature could face, (not of the brow) does not mean bear; and had not the Saviour's loving the perspiration which toil will bring arms been around me, I must have sunk out; it is sorrow not toil, that is a "Man that is born of a woman is of beneath them, but he has mercifully curse, and the sweat of the face are the sustained me, and I trust will to the end."

Thus it is that God sometimes deals with His people. Thus the followers of punishment, was that both were driven hence. tried in the fiery furnace of affliction. Then, "think it not strange concerning though some strange thing happened bloom with the rose tints of health, and are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when His glory shall be revealed, ye may be glad also with exceeding joy." 1 Pet. 4:12, 13.

Let us consider some of the ends God would accomplish in the chast sement of His people.

First: He would thus test and exercise our faith and obedience. It is mind they are sometimes grievous and these Christian graces should be subjected to very severe trials. God knows it, and applies the test. It was applied with great severity to the faithful and obedient Abraham, to the meek and gentle Moses, to the perfect and upright Job in his integrity, to the heavenly minded David, to the zealous and applied to them now, and will be until the last redeemed of Adam's race when our skies are unclouded, and there light shadows athwart our pathway. break the peacefulness of our life voy- the body became liable to disease, the the crown, the rightous judge shall give Troubles come like waves of the sea, age, we are prone to forget God, to for- soul to sin and the mind to madness. him in that day. In the 2d chap. of 2d chasing each other to the shore. Some-

poor hearts. until our faith and obedience are brought into full and lively exercise. The Israelites were a stiff-necked and forty years in the wilderness to humble them, and prove them, and to know what was in their hearts, whether they would keep his commandments or no. people now as He dealt with them then. He tries them and proves them to know what of faith is in their hearts, and to life was forfeited. see whether they will render obedience in one way, and another in another way, according to the character, disposlandered, some are stricken by disease, some are subjected to great and re- slain God clothed them; it was at once peated disappointments, some are vexed a covering for the nakedness they had and annoyed by the cares and troubles discovered, a memento of their crime, all tests of our faith and obedience, and these are God's measures to bring these minder of man's first and greatest sin. apostle Peter to be "much more pre- of Cain and Abel, or when we treat of cious than that of gold which perish- the Mosaic law.

eth." 1 Pet. 1:7.

Mission of Sunday Schools. Treasury.

Children in Heaven.

THE HEBREW COMMONWEALTH.

In his last preceeding number, our corres. pondent cited the judgments which God pro- its site, is probable. The ante-diluvi- decided.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler. nounced on the serpent and the man for the ans knew its position by tradition, if transgression in Paradise. In the part of his not by actual sight; and when men mularticle which follows, he proceeds to speak of tiplied and journeyed East to build an the sentence against Eve, and of the sacrifice and penalty for sin:

THE sentence pronounced on woman which is her special duty and greatest delight. She was reduced in station; made subject to the man she had miscease to trust in God, and praise Him raised until the child-that is Messiah -was born. The Virgin Mary redeemed the race of woman from her estate of humiliation.

The man was condemned to toil and care and suffering. "In sorrow shalt thou tears which grief and sin and care force from the eyes of man.

Another and a present part of their the meek and lowly Jesus are sometimes out of the glorious garden of ease and pleasant delights. Unto Adam and also his wife, did the Lord God make the fiery trial which is to try you, as coats of skins and clothed them. These God taught the origin and the meaning of their sin and of their having made bleeding victims.

flicted. God accepted an atonement, the victims were selected from the most two passages is apparent enough. valuable and most gentle of all animals. Every sacrifice must be of something forth there is laid up for me a crown of valuable; and yet every sacrifice is necessarily vicarious. It is something eous Judge, shall give me at that day; energetic apostle Paul. It has been in place of another; some life instead and not to me only, but unto all them applied to saints in every age, is being of another life; that thus atonement also, that love his appearing." Now if may be made. The justly incensed law- the word "appearing" is intended to giver and judge accepts the victim in- mean the same as the word "coming," shall have gone home to glory. When stead of the criminal and pardons, yet and the expression, "the coming of the the world smiles upon us, and there is punishes. For although man did not Lord," is intended to mean the close of nothing to disturb our tranquility; die at once, yet death began his mission the Christian's life; then Paul seems to within him then and there; moral make it necessary that the Christian is no ripple upon the current of time to death, mental death, physical death; should love death, that he might obtain

times we are calm, sometimes agitated. get the debt of duty, praise and love in person superintending and directing "beseeches" the brethren that they be Yet in our brightest, most joyous mo- we owe Him; to forget even the best it. Trial, condemnation, sentence and not "troubled" with an expectation of ments, we are not perfectly happy. interests and eternal destiny of our punishment all at once. The angry "His coming" immediately, and informs Perfect happiness is of heaven, not of own souls. Our faith grows weak, and judge, mollified by the repentance of them that certain events must take earth. Here below, our nature is uncarelessly along upon the stream of atonement could be made. Animals not possibly be tortured to mean any satisfied, restless and craving. We have time, delighting ourselves with the slain and solemnly burned upon an thing else but the second "coming of pleasures, and admiring the fleeting altar, the shrinking sorrowing world of our Lord Jesus Christ. We confess vanities of earth. Then God sends man and woman participating, penitent that we are illy qualified to "understand storms and tempests upon us, and sor- for sin, yet rejoicing in hope for the all mysteries," and yet we can see the rows and afflictions painfully wring our future; and Satan for spectator, baffled, need of no other genius than common blasted, doomed to certain punishment, sense to comprehend the "fitness" of God thus disciplines us. The test is without hope and without repentance. the continual effort of Christ and his applied, and will be applied again and If God had not accepted the repentance apostles to fix the eye of the believer again, perhaps with increasing severity, and the sacrifice of our first parents, upon the second coming of his Master. Satan's malignity would have been fully It'is then that he shall receive his gratified; as it was, his hatred wes baf- crown, and behold in reality the "promfled, his whole scheme rendered unsuc- ised restitution of all things," (Acts 3 rebellious people; hence God led them cessful; man was restored, but for him 21.) It is then that this "mortal there was no repentance. We find this shall put on immortality, and death be custom of sacrifice —of worship by blood swallowed up in victory." It is the -wide spread among all ancient naday of his great triumph, and though tions; it was universal. Man did not he die ages before the longed for time, Deut. 8:2. And He deals with His worship by simple prayer and praise; he shed blood, and thus by offering life long, () Lord?" His language is still for life, he acknowleded that his own that of the Apostle. "And not only

to His commands or no. One is tried had never seen death, certainly not death by violence, until now, by command of God, he takes the lives and tion of our body." (Rom- 8:23.) The sition and circumstances of each. Some | burns the bodies of those animals he are greatly bereaved, some suffer loss had reared, loved and cherished; both of the early Christian, and the terror of property, some are persecuted and inflicting and receiving pain in so doing. With the skins of these victims thus of every day life; yet these things are and a token of God's forgiveness. The very wearing of clothes is a constant re-We shall speak of sacrifice more fully

THE GARDEN OF EDEN. have nothing that will guide us in find-Among the old Romans, there pre- ing out its exact locality, or in giving wards the heavens, signifying, by thus that God first formed Adam, and then presenting its forehead to the stars, that placed him in it as lord and keeper, ne was to look above the world into ce- that he had to toil in dressing it, that lestial glories. It was a vain supersti- he was driven forth from it into the tion; but Christianity dispels the fable, outer world, that it had (like the taberand gives us a realization of that pagan nacle and temple,) but one gate or enyearning, in the deep solicitude which all | trance on the east side where the guardits disciples cherish for the spiritual wel- ing cherubim stood with flaming sword, Not many years since, a Christian fare of the young. The great de- and that it stood and remained visible

ence of the heaven they had lost. I When God gives confession he demands think the supposition, that the Tower of confession. To be effective and useful, Babel and the city of Babylon occupied this must be prompt, open, hearty and eternal city and temple, they naturally sought that spot most famed in the annals of the race. What daring imwas pain and suffering, even in that piety was exhibited by those giants of when they sinned so outrageously against God, with this token of His wrath standing in their very presence. led; no longer his co-equal, she was Perhaps, they may more readily have made an inferior to be ruled. From disbelieved the message of Noah, bethis state of subjection she was not to be cause they could not persuade themselves that God would overflow and destroy the beautiful garden His hands had made.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. THE COMING OF THE LORD.

Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. (James 5: 7.)

The passage of Scripture, quoted above (with kindred expressions,) is almost universally interpreted as though it read, "Be patient therefore, brethren unto death,"-or during your natural lives. Notwithstanding the injunction is not limited to this life, but to the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, though that event be a thousand years

Nor is there anything inconsistent or unreasonable in the injunction. We read in Rev. 6 chap,, "And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the coats of skins were taken from animals altar the souls of them that were slain unto you; but rejoice, inasmuch as ye slain in sacrifice, as atonement for the for the word of God, and for the testisin of the lord of creation, and thus mony which they held, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, how long, O of sacrifice; and as a memento at once Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that themselves naked, were they clad in the dwell on the earth, and white robes were skin coverings of sacrifice torn from the given unto every one of them; and it was said unto them that they should Skeptics have tried to ridicule the rest ("be patient") yet for a little sea-Bible, because death was the penalty son, until their fellow servants also, and sometimes necessary for our good that of their eating the forbidden fruit, yet their brethren that should be killed as when they ate, the penalty was not in- they were, should be fulfilled," Here the exhortation to "patience" extends life was given up, blood was shed, and beyond this life. The similarity of the

> In 2d Timothy, 5: 8, we read, "Hencerighteousness which the Lord, the right-What a grand and solamn sacrament Thessalonians, the Apostle in speaking yet he "liveth" and still cries "how they, but ourselves also, which have the Man had never shed blood before, first fruits of the spirit, even we ourselves groan within ourselves, waiting for the adoption to wit: the redemp of his enemies.

ACKNOWLEDGING CHRIST. In nearly every community, there are a

trembling faith in Christ but who do not come out decidedly, and confess him. They may be Christians; but the world is not allowed to know it. They carry certainly are not. No one is the better for their secret, clandestine attempts to steal along quietly toward There is but little said of this choice heaven without letting any one overhear spot and special creation of God; we their foot-steps. Now this is a miserable (we are almost ready to say contemptible) mode of living,-this concealment vailed the touching custom of holding any account of its appearance—that it of the colors when danger threatens; this the face of every new born infant to- was somewhere on the earth's surface following along after the church, with a vague hope of being counted among God's people when heaven's prizes are distributed to the faithful. We do not say that no one can be saved who does not openly join some Christian church; but we do say that the person who expects Christ to acknowledge him in heaven, and yet refuses to acknowledge Christ "before men," is a self-convicted coward, and, while disosign of the Sunday school organization to Adam and his descendants as a proof beying his Master's orders, has no right teacher do. is to turn the faces of the little child- of God's justice and a reminder to the to expect his Master's blessing. After dren towards heaven, and prepare their exiles of their loss and punishment, this fifteen years of pastoral observation, we spirits for immortal glory .- Biblical we know. Probably, Eve may have been have come to the conclusion that every born within it, after Adam had named day spent by the genuine convert outside all the animals and found no compaa- of the church of Christ is almost a day she an anti-burgher. During their ionship in their society; and when he lost; he loses the sense of responsibility whole married life they had always Perhaps God does with His heavenly probably named all the birds and flow- that he needs to feel; he loses the oppor- gone to their separate churches. The garden as we do with our own. He may ers. We never hear of its destruction, tunities of doing good; he loses in selflish Church. Wesleyan Methodism she remarked to a friend that, she was lect for transplanting what is yet in Doubtless, before its closed gate, where the approbation of him who has so imto the great grief of the worthy couple. would not have been known to-day, and so entirely free from care and trouble, its young and tender age—flowers bethe world would be wished a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the wife, "We have lived a testing the world would be a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is as a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is as a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said," who sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is as a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said," who sacrifice was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is as a first sacrifice was made, our great pressively said," who said the wife, "We have lived a testing said the wife, "We have lived a testing said the wife, "We have lived a testing said the wife, which was a said to be a first said t the world would have lost that which it she sometimes feared her heart was not fore they have bloomed, and trees ere progenitor and his family were wont to me before men of him will I be ashamed feein' life a' our days, and isn't it hard offer up their sacrifices in the very pres- when I shall come in my own glory. we canna end as we began?"

Children Members of the Church.

I have, during the past year, received forty or fifty children into church membership. Among those I have had at any time to exclude from church fellowship, out of a church of twentyantiquity who lived before the flood, seven hundred members, I have never had to exclude a single one who was received while yet a child. Teachers and superintendents should not merely believe in the possibility of early conversion, but in the frequency of it .-Spurgeon.

A ROLL OF CALVINISTS.

It is quite fashionable with a few brilliant magazinists in our day to sneer at Calvinistic theology as antiquated, and benumbing in its influences, and at its advocates as deficient in scholarship and elegant culture. A writer on the other side gives a different view of the past achievements of Calvinism. He says:

Who for ages suffered the confiscation of property, exile, imprisonment, and death, rather than renounce the truth as it s in Jesus?

The Waldenses and Hugenots, those noble Calvinists of France.

Who, besides Luther, were the great eaders of the Reformation of the sixteenth century?

Melancthon and Zwingle, Calvin, Farel and Tinet, Knox, Cranmer and Ridleyall Calvinists. Who 'alone kindled the precious spark

of Liberty in England and gave the English the whole freedom of their constitu-

According to Hume, they were the Puitans, those revival Calvinists. Who elevated Scotland to her high em-

nence among the nations? Her sturdy Calvinists. Who bore the most important part in

ur Revolutionary struggle? Calvinists, according to our distinuished historian, Bancroft, himself a Unitarian. He says: "The Pilgrims of Plymouth were Calvinists of France; William Penn was a disciple of the Hugenots; the ship from Holland, that first brought colonists to Manhattan, was filled with Calvinists. He that will not honor the memory, and respect the influence of Calvin, knows but little of the origin of American liberty. "By their fruits ye shall know them.

Romish Schools.

A Catholic young lady told us the other day that, while attending the chool at Carondolet, near St. Louis, she knew of ten Protestant girls who oined the Catholic communion, and she expressed surprise that Protestants, holding the views they do towards her church, should send their daughters to Catholic schools .- Standard.

MISSIONS NOT A FAILURE.

In his sermon at a recent ordination of four members of the Auburn Theological Seminary, who were about to sail as missionaries, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of the American Board, said:

" Eighty-one years ago, Carey felt called to be a missionary. That was the beginning of the modern missionary movement. Now, there are forty-two societies, with one thousand eight hundred missionaries, engaged in giving the Gospel to the heathen. Sixty years ago, the American Board was not in existence; now it has two hundred churches, and has, reckoned in all, 70,000 converts. Sixty years ago, nothing had been done in the South Seas; now there are eight hundred native preachers, and 200,000 communicants. There are one hundred preachers in Madagascar ; six hundred missionaries in India ; twenty thousand communicants in South Africa; one hundred native churches in Turkey and Persia; 40,000 people taught to read in the past twelve years from a single station of the American Board in eastern Turkey. The King of Burmah, instead of holding poor Dr. Judson in a filthy dungeon, is building a school-house to accommodate a thousand scholars, and has commanded the translation of the British Encyclopædia into the Burmese language. The queen of Madagascar, instead of persecuting her Christian subjects, is crowned beneath a canopy inscribed 'Glory to God few timid, irresolute persons, who have a in the highest, and on earth, peace and and good will to men.' In money matters, the change is very striking. In 1788, there was nothing given for the evangelization of the heathen; in 1808, \$100,000; in 1828, \$1,000,000; in 1845, \$2,000,000; and in 1868, \$5,-000,000.

Successful Teaching.

A man, who commenced life as an errand boy, rose rapidly, through his untiring industry and earnestness, to the head of an extensive business, which he conducted very successfully. Meeting an old friend one day, he spared a few moments to describe to him briefly the extent of prosperity and of his prospects. His friend inquired the secret of his success. "I put all my soul into it," replied the prosperous shopkeeper. "It is only by throwing my soul into my business, that I make it succeed." So must the

Agreeing to Disagree.

A man and his wife agreed in everything, except that he was a burgher and union of these churches was proposed

Home Circle.

WHAT CHRIST DID FOR ME. For me He left His home on high; For me to earth He came to die; For me He slumbered in a manger; For me to Egypt fled a stranger; For me He dwelt with fishermen; For me He slept in cave and glen; For me, abuse He meekly bore; For me a crown of thorns He wore: For me He braved Gethsemane; For me He hung upon a tree; For me His final feast was made; For me by Judas was betrayed; For me by Peter was denied; For me by Pilate crucified; For me His precious blood was shed ; For me He slept among the dead; For me He rose with might at last; For me above the skies He passed ; For me He came at God's command;

THE DOOR OF HEAVEN.

For me He sits at His right hand.

IT was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was a long time ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, except a few who had friends on it, and they are almost all gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers from the public mind. All the day the bright sun had shone down on the peace ful lake, and everything seemed safe thought of danger as the night came

A little boy kneeled down to say his evening prayers, and as he looked out and saw the western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he asked: "Mamma, isn't that the door of heav-

en, with bright curtain all around it ?" "Yes, my boy," said the mother, " heaven's doors are all around us." "Well, that is the one I want to go in at, because it is prettiest." And

It has never been known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, but when midnight

cries of terror. The steamer had come sinking. The little boy awoke. He cried

"Mamma, where are you?" and his mother's arms held him fast, even while they sank together in the dark waters. They came to the surface, and the

held fast to it. "Jamie! Jamie!" she said, "hold me very tight." "Mamma, are we going to heaven?]

mother caught something floating, and

don't like this way-I'm afraid." "Never fear, child, God will meet you;" and with all her strength the mother lifted the child upon the floating bale, then dropped it, and went home through the flood gates below.

"Mamma, mamma, where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer. every one sought to save his own life; and the day was born, ran its race, and manhood. of heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than it was the night before. As soon as he could crawl off from the bale to the land, he began to run as fast as he could, straight toward the west.

Jamie's feet tottered. He was too long, long way, till the west began to grow dim in his sight.

Jamie saw a man coming toward him, but he did not stop. The man noticed to stop him.

"Little boy, where are you going?" he asked.

"I can't stop now," said Jamie; "I'm afraid I shall be too late."

"Too late! where are you going that way? there is no house there," the man an instant.

"Yes, there is," said Jamie: "I'm afraid the door will be shut," "Whose house, boy?"

"Why, God's beautiful house, to be heaven. See, it grows dark;" and Jamie made one more effort, and fell to the ground, fainting with hunger.

The man lifted him up in his arms, and Jamie lisped, "Mamma said God himself in a strange place with stran-

gers about him. "Come, my darling, you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the candle was carefully shaded from Jamie's eyes.

Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was, "Did I get there? Did He meet me?"

And a little girl standing by the bed answered:

"Yes, little boy, father met you and brought you home."

"God's your father too, is he?" ask-

ed Jamie, not yet fully conscious of his happiness; the mountain stream dashes no circumstances in life either high or present state; "then we'll go home together."

Jamie recovered, and grew to manhood, and to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never forgot the western door for which he had striven. He never looked upon the gangrene, the curse of life. gorgeous purple, golden and crimson "Dream not, but work! Be bold! be brave glory of the sunset, without hearing again, in his mind, the words of his mother: "Yes, my boy, heaven's doors are all about us." And Jamie's wish was granted him. One night the shining light came through the curtains, gland for Romanizing heresies. He is the and Jamie went home with the day, most advanced of Ritualists who adhere to for the benefit of those around her, years before gone down to the dark! Church of Rome.

flood gates below to meet Jamie's mother-Jesus, who always watches and waits to hear the coming feet of those who seek the gates of heaven.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

What does happy mean? A little day girl lately said it is "to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

You smile, but I scarcely see why you should. This little girl felt that to be happy, she must be unselfish. not.

MOTHER'S KISS.

George Brown wanted to go somewhere and his mother was not willing. He tried to argue the matter. When that would not do, he spoke roughly, and went off slamming the door behind

Instead of saying, "I should really like to go, but if you cannot give consent, dear mother, I will try my best picture. to be content to stay"-instead of saying and feeling so, he behaved in the way which I have described, just as fore her daughter. were few and poor, so that it has passed too many boys do. George was fourteen, and with fourteen years experience of one of the best mothers, one would have thought better of him. and secure. The passengers had no But he was a boy. What can you expect of boys? so say some people.
Stop; hear more. That night George

found thorns in his pillow. He could not fix it any way to go to sleep on. He turned and tossed and he shook and patted it, but not a wink of sleep for him. The thorns kept pricking. They were the angry words he spoke to his mother. "My dear mother, who deserves nothing but kindness and love of France was Louis XVI., and his wife and obedience from me!" he said to was Marie Antoinette. They were not a himself, "I can never do enough for wicked king and queen, but they were the child prayed his prayer and went to her: yet how have I behaved; I, her thoughtless and fond of pleasure. They oldest boy! How she nursed me forgot it was their duty to look after the through that fever !"

morn. But suppose something should while the whole nation was suffering came there was a crash, a shiver, and happen before morning. He would ask The people became dissatisfied; and when her now-to night-this moment. finally Louis and Marie Antoinette saw in collision with a schooner, and was George crept slowly out of bed and the mistake they had been making; and went softly to his mether's room.

his life. His strong, healthy, impetu- "After a time the angry people took ous nature became tempered by gentle- away the king and beheaded him. And ness of spirit. It softened his rough- shortly after the little son was separated No one noticed the child affoat, for ness, sweetened his temper, and helped from his mother, sister and aunt, and shut him on to a true and noble Christian up by himself in the charge of a cruel

but there again was the glorious gate only knew what a loss it is to them not Theresa, was then left alone with her to .- Mother's Magazine.

QUICK AND WELL.

"That's it, little folks, do things quick, do things well. Hurry up!" "Work well done is twice done." Never mix up things; do one thing at a weak to run, so he walked straight on, a time; begin one thing and finish one thing-make clean work as you go. Have order, system, regularity; a place for everything, and everything in its place. Whatever you do, do it well. that the child's clothes were wet, that A job slighted, because it is apparently he had been in the water, and he tried unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate, insensibly, into bad workmen.

Training the hands and eyes to do work well, leads individuals to form correct habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise cried after him, for Jamie did not stop above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to pick up a cent because it is not a dol-

A rival of a certain great lawyer sure. Don't you know it? It is in sought to humiliate him publicly by saying, "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer, unabashed; "and I did it well."

These early business-like habits and moral inculcations, watered by the dews would come to meet me;" and then he of heavenly grace, shield the juveniles fell asleep. When he awoke, he found from temptations' snare—they grow up to manhood's prime, become useful, benevolent citizens; shine as lights.

"So love doth spring, so love doth grow, If it be such as never dies. The bud just opens here below, The flower blooms in Paradise!"

Everything in nature and grace are wing. The sun, the moon, the spark- years old, she never forgot the terrible ling heavens, the birds, the floods, the sufferings of her prison life, rippling brooks, and flowing founts; the birds warble on every tree, in ectasy of you is, that though it is sometimes pleasjoy; the tiny flower, hidden from all ant to be a princess, it may be most uneyes, sends forth its fragrance of full fortunate at other times. But there are along with a sparkle and murmur of low, in which a woman will find the pure delight. The object of their cre- knowledge of domestic duties to come ation is accomplished, and their life amiss, and in which she will not be far hood-grew to a good and glorious man- gushes forth in harmonic work. () happier and more useful for possessing plant! O stream! Worthy of admira- this knowledge.

tion to the wretched idler! Idleness is the bane, the moth, the

Rev, Mr. Bunnell is now on trial in Eng-

THE DAUGHTER OF A KING. 'I wish I were a princess!'

Emma stood with the dust-brush in her hand, pausing on her way up stairs to her own pretty little white room, which she was required to put in order every

"Why, my child?" asked her mother. "Because then I would never have to sweep and dust and make beds, but would,

She was right, and you know it. Did mother replied: "and even if you were a you ever feel happy when you had self- princess, I think you would find it best ish feelings in your breast? I guess to learn how to do all these things, so that you could do them in case of neces-

sity. "But it is never necessary for princess es to work."

"There my little girl proves her ig-norance. If she will come to me after her work is done, I will show her a pict-

The little bedroom was at length put to rights, and Emma came to her mother, reminding her of her promise about the

"What do you see, my child?" her mother asked, as she laid the picture be-

"I see a young girl with her dress fasttened up, an apron on, and a broom in her hand. "Can you tell me what kind of a place

she is in?' "I do not know. There are walls and arches of stone, and a bare stone floor. do not think it can be a pleasant place.'

"No, it is not. It is a prison, and the young girl is a king's daughter.' "A king's daughter!" "Yes; and her story is a very sad one.

"Please tell me about her." "More than eighty years ago the King good of their people, so they spent mon-He would ask her to forgive him in the ey extravagantly in their own pleasures tried to change their conduct, it was too

"George," she said, "Is that you? late. The people, urged on by bad leadare you sick?"-For mothers, you ers, learned to hate their king and queen. know, sleep with one ear and one eye They were taken, with their two children open, especially when the fathers are and the sister of the king, and shut up in a away, as George's father was.

"Dear mother," he said, kneeling at her bedside, "I could not sleep for her, and every one who was suspected of her bedside, "I could not sleep for her, and every one who was suspected of her bedside, "I could not sleep for her, and every one who was suspected of her bedside, "I could not sleep for her and every one who was suspected of her bedside, "I could not sleep for her and should be a sleep for her and should be a

thinking of my rude words to you to- being friendly to the royal family was day. Forgive, me mother; my dear, sent to prison and to the guillotine. The good, precious mother; and may God prisoners in the Temple passed the time help me never to behave so again." prisoners in the Temple passed the time as best they could. The king gave les-She clasped the penitent boy in her sons to his son and daughter every day, arms, and kissed his warm cheek. or read aloud to them all, while Marie George is a big man now, but he says that kiss was the sweetest moment of young Marie Theresa sewed.

jailor. Next it was Marie Antoinette's was dying again, when Jamie floated on Boys are sometimes ashamed to act shore. The little fellow was hungry, out their best feelings. Oh, if they October 16, 1793. Her daughter, Marie aunt, the Madame Elizabeth.

"But it was not long she was allowed even this companionship. Madame Elizabeth was taken away and beheaded, and then the poor young girl of sixteen was left entirely by herself in a dismal prison, guarded and waited on by brutal soldiers. For a year and a half she lived thus, leading the most wretched existence, and not knowing whether her mother and aunt

were alive or dead. "Years afterward, when she was free, she wrote a book about her life in prison. In that we read: 'I only asked for the simple necessities of life, and these they often harshly refused me. I was, however, enabled to keep myself clean. I had at least soap and water, and I swept out my room every day.'

"So here in the picture you see a king's daughter, and the grand-daughter of an empress-Marie Theresa of Austria, one of the most remarkable women in history-after having carefully made her toilette, sweeping the bare floor of her

"Which, in those days, do you think caused her the most satisfaction, the remembrance that she was the daughter of a king, or the knowledge of domestic duties, acquired no doubt, while she was a happy envied princess, living in a palace and surrounded by servants?"

"Is that a true story, mamma?" "Yes, Emma, every word of it; and there is much more that I cannot tell you

"What became of her at last? "She was finally released from prison and sent to Austria to her mother's friends; and it was a full year after she reached Vienna before she smiled, and active, full of life and motion, on the though she lived to be more than seventy

"But, my child, what I wished to teach

Little children do not always comprehend everything at once; so I will not say that from that time forth Emma tool delight in dusting and sweeping. But, my little readers bear in mind that that woman is the most queenly-not the one who is the most ignorant and the most burdensome to others, but the one who is wisest in small things as well as greatwho uses her wisdom and her strength and Jesus met him-Jesus, who had long the Church of England and love the shrinking from no duty that she should perform, but doing it cheerfully and well.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Nervous.

The natural result of exhaustion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, dullness, heaviness, weariness, languor of body or mind &c. Persons of weak constitutions, or whose habits are sedentary, frequently complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and when persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and debilitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. All who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without excitang it, and awake a feeling of true enjoyment so that life may become a source of pleasure. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorse it as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

What Does Reason Say?

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when bitten by a deadly sepent resorts to a certain plant, eats it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings, on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not tell us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it does. The next question is, what guide shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safeguard? Reason replies let your monitor be experience. Well, the experience of eighteen years comprised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This, therefore, is the antidote to which reason bids us resort when our health is imperilled either by the malaria which produces epidemic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional, or connected with our habits, and occupations and pursuits.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerous than that which lurks in foul air and impure water. To escape the fevers, bilious disorders, disturbances of the bowels, and other serious malagies produce db. these insalubrious elements it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and all the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition, Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterious influences that assail it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the GREAT VEGETABLE INVIGORANT imparts energy and regularity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

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Religious Intelligence.

Rev. W. T. McElroy, has removed from Louisville to Glasgow, Ky. His correpondents will please address him at the latter named point.

Union Theological Seminary-Those interested will please notice that the next session begins on September 12th. See ad-

Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C .- The mext session of this institution will commence on Monday, 19th of September.

Rev. W. H. Crawford has removed from New Castle, Va., to Sweetwater, Tennessee, at which point correspondents will please address him.

High Bridge Church, in Rockbridge counby, Va. The ladies of this church have raised a sum sufficient to complete the payment for the Manse occupied by their pastor, the Rev. P. B. Price. It is gratifying to find this and other tokens of progress in one of the oldest churches of the Walley.

University of Mississppi .- The Rev. Jas. A. Lyon, D. D. of Columbus, Miss., has been elected to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics in this institution. If Dr. Lyon should accept this appointment he will fill the place with the ability and zeal which belong to him, and will bring strength and dignity to the able Faculty now there .-Central Presbuterian.

Ministers Without Charges .- A writer in the Philade'phia Presbyterian says:

"The number of ministers who are not pastors has increased in a proportion alarmingly greater than ministers as whole have increased. My judgment is that their increase is absolutely greater.

The statistics of the General Assembly

(New School) of 1869 show that of 1,848 men classed as ministers, 636 are pastors 577 stated supplies, 7 chaplains, 44 Presi Professors, &c.; 455 without charge! 128 in other positions not connected with the pastoral office, about one half of them being purely secular. Of 1,681 churches, 538 ave pastors, 767 stated supplies, and 326 are vacant.

The Churches in Utah .- A Presbyterian Church has been formed in Utah, with good prespects of enlargement.

The Episcopalians are also there, and have a grammar school in successful operation, taught by New York ladies, and attended by from fifty to one hundred pupils, of whom not a few are the children of Mormon parents. Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, resides there.

The Church in Mercer street, New York city, in which the Mercer street Presbyterian church formerly worshipped, has been purchased by C. Vanderbilt, Esq., and presented to Rev. Dr. Deems, pastor of the church of the Strangers, for his pastoral

The Presbytery of Madrid, Spain. - It is stated that within a few months 1,400 persons in Spain have made profession of their faith in the Gospel, and that the Bev. Messrs. Knapp and Jamieson, of Scotland, and Mr. Moore, of Ireland, have formed what is at present the only Span- has done good. And the disposal which ish Presbytery. They have also received the General Assembly made of the matters liberal aid for the purchase of a large edifice near the centre of Madrid for a place last May, will in the long run, work far of worship. All the halls in which they Breach are crowded.

Religious Movements Among Romanists .-

It is stated that sixty of the Roman Catholic clergy in Madrid, have left Rome and formed a new free church, and that a their representatives to say to your Aspriest in Estrauuda has come out bringing 14 parishes with him. The infallibilty question has helped on this move-A priest in Madrid of Jewish blood has joined the Protestants, and is reported to te a very eloquent man. He went six weeks ago to Avila, a town where there is a seminary of Catholic priests; and his preaching drew such crowds that the theatres were shut up, except on Sunday, when some fool-hardy player o the stage undertook to abuse the Protestants. He was immediately whistled at and hooted by the audience, who insisted on his reappearance to retract all he had said. The result is a new church in Avila.

Protests against the Pope's Council .- An earnest protest against the doctrine of Infallibility, as well as against the eccumenical character of the Council, has been pubfished by Dr. Haas, a prominent Catholic of Germany, and brother-in-law of Bishop Hefele, of Rottenburg, the most learned bishop of the Catholic world.

The Government of Austria has officially announced that it regards the Concordat as abolished, and that it will propose to Parliament the necessary laws to this effect. The Papal Nuncio will consequently be withdrawn from Vienna.

The most remarkable protest which has thus far been uttered against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, from which we cited a brief extract in a previous number, is from Father Hyacinthe. In his argument,

"One of the most illustrious predecessors of Pius IX., St. Gregory the Great, rejected, as a sign of anti-Christ, the title of Universal Bishop, which was offered him. What would be have said of that of Infallible Pontiff? On the 20th of Sep sember last, I wrote the following lines on the subject of the Council about to meet If fears, which I do not share, should be realized, if the august assembly had no more liberty in its deliberations than it already has in its preparation-if, in one word, it was deprived of the essential character of an Ecumenical Council, I should cry to God and to men to demand another veritably united in the Holy Spi it, not in the animus of parties, representing really the Universal Church, not in the silence of some and the oppression of others.' present, I raise this exclamation: I appeal to a council really free and ecume: ical. And above all, to day, as then, I ap peal to God. Men have been impuissan to secure the triumph of truth and justice let the Almighty arise and take His cause in His hand and judge it. The Council which was to be a work of light and peace has intensified the darkness and unchain

system. War is a scourge of God; but in oringing the chastisement, may it not therefore prepare the remedy? In remov ing the ancient edifice, may it not clear the ground on which the Divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jerusa-

TESTIMONY FROM THE NORTH.

In a letter from a distinguished minister, who has long held positions of extensive influence and usefulness in the Nor.hein Church. The extract subjoined from his letter (which enclosed a check for the paynent of his paper) will be read with interest by thousards at the South. Under date of August 31st, he wrote:

"I hope the check will reach you in good time and do its share in sustaining you in your important work. And when I say important, I mean it. For without some check upon ecclesiastical radicalism, it would doubtless run into greater acts of fanatical extravagance, than it has ventured upon in the past. And greater is surely not to be desired!

"Although the extreme oves may affect to disregard all that your and kindred sheets may say, yet some impression is made even upon themselves, and more upon the calm and considerate ones of their party. You will therefore, I trust, not be discouraged, much less cease to hold up the truth and expose error, as you have long and faithfully done, though by so doing, for the time being, you may bear the reproaches of such as desire to have their improper teachings and conduct go unrebuked. And you may experience like treat ment from the newspapers that are working in the interests of the Radicals. But truth will ultimately prevail. It may not not gain the ascendancy till death has silenced some clamorous ones, or till a race has sprung up, who will discard the teach ings of the fanatics who preceded them. The changes, lately eff. cted, in the organ izations comprising Old and New School Presbyterians, give no flattering comment on the stability of men-and no very strong encouragement to believe that opinions and practices that are approved today, will be approved even by the same men a short time hence-

It is a sad thought, that such changes as occur in the political world, have been transferred in any degree to the Church of Christ-and that men in places of influ ence in the Church, should desire to have it so. And that they should make political topics the themes of discourses and that they should bring them into their public prayers. But I trust that the worst has passed.

The organization of the Southern Presbyterian Church and the consistency with which it has held on its way, and stood firmly in the maintenance of self-respect certainly has done good. The course pursued by Dr. Stuart Robinson and his associates, much as it has been maligned, and men sent to them from Philadelphia better for the cause of evangelical religion than a tame acceptance of what they proposed would have done.

Had the Philadelphia men, magnanimously, and like Christian men, directed sembly: "Brethren, we come to you to ' lay, if possible, the foundation of a per manent peace, and to have re-established between the Presbyterian churches of the North and South amicable relations; and perhaps, organic union at no distant day. We of the North have in time past, done many things foolishly and wrong towards the South-we regret itand we wish it had never occurred. You too, of the South, in oar judgment have erred in some things, but we desire that 'by-gones shall be by-gones,' no more to be remembered; and let us now make a covenant of peace and good-will and strive to do each other good and work together to build up Christ's kingdom in the land and world, Amen." On such a statement honestly made, and it could have been made) your Church, I think, should have responded

fovorably. But without a withdrawal of the hard things said and done; I am glad your Church remained in its own position, so long ago taken: "Nay, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out." (Acts xvi. 37.)

And in the present number of your paper, in the letter from "H. M." is a statement respecting very annoying facts, and such as can by no course of reasoning be justified; and although I can form no idea who were the missionaries employed-or the persons who sent and paid them, knowing what I do of the spirit of radicalism, I can readily believe that the statement is true. The spirit of John Brownism, is competent to such work as "H. M." nar

But why, if such things have been done. did not the observers and eye witnesses give reports of the doings to the New York newspapers, and thus let all the York newspapers, and thus let all the North know of them? Can it not be done yet? The Herald or the World of New York, would doubtless publish the facts, if sent to their offices for publication Let us have light. Can you not induce "H. M." to send an article to each of those newspapers, and also to the Newark (N. J.) Daily Journal? He should do it and thus let the masses of the people know what Northern fanatics are doing to create sectional enmity and strifes.

["H. M.," we trust, will appreciate the suggestion of our correspondent and send a New York, would doubtless publish the facts, if sent to their offices for publication Let us have light. Can you not in-

esed discord in the religious world. War suggestion of our correspondent and send a

York "World" and the Newark "Daily Journal," accompanied with a letter to their ditors, requesting the insertion of his communications, giving intelligence which ought to be diffused among the Northern people. The editors of the Northern religious papers, we understand, decline such articles as they hink will be distasteful to many of their read-

MARRIED.

At the Presbyterian church in Farmville on the 30 h instant, by Rev Mr. McIlwaine M. P. JANAGAN. Eeq., of Memphis, Tenn. to Miss AGNES V., daughter of Judge F. N. Watkins, of Pri ce Edward, Va.

At the residence of the bride Rev. H. B. Boude, August 18th. 1870, WM. H. WHITE to SARAH J. VENTRESS.

By the same, August 25th. 1870, THOS. S. ELLIS, Esq., to Miss EMMA C. LEWIS, all of Sumner county, Tenn.

DIED.

Of Paralysis, August 14th, at the residence of Warner E. Colville, Esq., in Washington, Rhea Co., Teon., Miss HARRIET HOLMES HACKETT, in the 64th year of her age. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In Frinceton, Ky, on the 25th of August RACE G., consort of Dr. P. B. McGood vin the 59th year of her age. A sincere and steadfast friend, an affectionate and faithful mother, a loving and devoted wife, a true and onsistent Christian, she rests from her laors, and "her record is on high."
"Courier-Journal please copy."

Died in Tipton county, Tenn., on the night of the 15th ult., Mrs. CATHARINE E., wife of F. A. Hall, aged 52 years.

She was a lady of excellent disposition and adgment, a faithful, devoted wife, and above all, a truly exemplary Christian. May the plessing of Heaven rest on those she has left.

At Rawley Springs, Rockingham county, Va., on the 22d of August, Capt. THOMAS W. GORDON, in the 49th year of his age. After a protracted illness at his home in La-After a protracted illness at his home in La-pear county Texas, he came on to Rawley Springs, seeking benefit from its waters. Though separated from his wife and child whom he had left in Texas, he died not in a strange land and among strangers, but in his native State and county, and not far from the place of his birth. He was turied in the ancient cemetery of Cook's Creek (Presbyte-rian) Church with which church he had con-nected himself as a member many years ago. lected himself as a member many years ago
J. R. B.

Died in Powhatan county, Va., Aug. 4, ROBERT B. ALLEN, eldest son of John A. and Martha Allen, aged 26 years.

This young man, early in li'e, became a com municant in the Presbyterian church. By his integrity of principle, his bigh, honorable bearing, his warm, unselfish and generous naare, and above all, by his consistent Chris iai nd tender regard for the westare of parents rothers and sisters, gave him the highest place their affections.

He was a faithful soldier of his country, and

faithful soldi r of the Cross. For severa onthe bef re his death, he saw its approach and spoke of it calmy and hopefully. He met it at last with cheerful heart, and triumphant faith, and fell asleep peacefully. O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy

D parted this life in the county of Nottovay, Va., o5 the 18th of August, Dr. ROBERT SHORE, in the 75th year of his age.

Dr. Shore made a profession of religion un-ler the ministry of the Rev. B. H. Rice, and ecame a member of the Presbyterian church Nottoway in 1823. Almost from its organi-tion he was a ruling elder in the Nottoway church. In the judgment of the author of this obituary, few churches have erjoyed the erv ces of a more intelligent and efficient fficer. The type of Dr. Shore's piety was of high order. His seat in the house of God seldom vacant. The ministry of the o dand of all the ordinances of the sance ary always afforded him real pleasure and rofit. Outside of the clergy, few men are etter informed or more thoroughly estable h d in the dectrines and order of the church han was Dr. Shore. His pastor, his brothe and all the members of the church ment. Through a course of religious life, ex nding over torty-seven years, he maintained he character of an earnest, consistent, and

As might reasonably be expected, the death of this holy man of God was peaceful, happy and triumphant. The disease of which he died (Typhoid Fever,) lasted nearly two months. Throughout he was wonderfully sustained by the grace of God. No murmur over exercise true his line. A comferture ver escaped from his lips. A comforting ense of the precious presence of the Re-leemer, was exhibited through ut. The closing scene was touching and triumphant. His weeping widow and sorrowful children find abundant consolation in the sweet assurance that his happy spirit has entered the "saint's everlasting rest."

"Tis great to pause and think, In what a brighter world than this his spirit shines;

How near he is to Jesus. For sure he must

be near To Him in heaven, whose name he did on earth so dearly love. And now, he's washed his mortal cares and

fears away; And now, he drinks the consolations of a Saviour's love; And now, he tunes his voice to angel themes;

And now, he's pined a band, the rapture of whose song. An angel mind can scarce imagine."

Drowned in the Rapids of New River, on the 25th day of July, 1870, THOMAS BUR-FOOT HOWARD, son of Philip F. and Ella B. Howard, of Richmond, Va, aged sixteen years and thirteen days.

The short comment appropriate to this sad form of words, affords no room to tell how ripe was the young life thus suddenly ended. Having known Burfoot Howard better than any one out of his own family, the writer of this notice offers his sorrowful testimony to mental qualities and moral virtues such as he has seldom met with. Mentally, he was richlendowed with those rare natural gifts, which do not give promise merely, but assuran this case, wherever they are attended, as in this case, by that fearlessness of difficulty, which is industry in peace and courage in war. Indeed, his early death was directly due to that very eagerness to encounter and triumph over difficulties, which had marked him from childhood, even exhibiting itself in the struggles of the school rooms itself in him from childhood, even exhibiting itself in the struggles of the school-room and the risk of boyles sport, developed into a rejoicing in unconscious strength, a delight in adventure linked with danger, which is the inspiration of the zealous, useful citizen, the GAUDIUM CERTAMINIS of the hero. His more virtues embraced, besides this fearlessness and zeal, a regard for truth and sense of hours, a grathe

sponds to it as a terrible echo in the social | s atement of the facts referred to, to the New | his young friend, could not but observe, as they developed more and more in fair propertions, those traits of character which seemed so well to meet the stern test—" by their fruits ye shall know them." When one year before nis d ath, it was decided that his youth ought not to debar him from the help promised and realized in a public connection with God's people, and he accordingly joined the church of his prents, it was not the goal of his Christian life, but a mere i cident from which he went on to exhibit these conclusive of his Christian life, but a mere i cident from which he went on to exhibit those conclusive evidences of the deep working of the Holy Spirit, which are now our comfort, our consolation, the help to our submrision to Go 's will and the ground-work of our confident tope of a joyous meeting in the bet er land beyond. The concurrent testimony of those who observed him for months before his death, whether of his own age or older, bears witness o his delight in God's book, his constant or his delight. In God's book, his constant or ayerfulness, to that lovelines which touched all hearts—that unobtrusive faitofulness which displaying itself day by day proved his correspondence fixed wi'heaven." His own ast letter, written the day before his death, and bearing to his home a simple, unostenations parretive of his Sunday occupations. tatious narrative of his Sunday occup tions, told how he spent God's holy day out upon the mountain side with God's sky over him, reading his Bible and those books which his mother had given him to accompany its peru-sal, still prosecuting his Sunday school studies and evincing that pleasure in an earthly Sabbath which narks a finess to appre late the eternal Sabbath in which he now r joices n heaven. Let this record and their own memories teach his school fellows and p'ay mates, that to be a Christian was 'hus the rowning glory of the brightest intellect among them, and of that spirit which was ready for every undertaking and of that boidness which emed almost to exclude the sense of fear It this shall be done, and if those who are o'der shall profit duly by his bright example, even in our bitter mourning we may say of his life—'its object was accomplished," an of its sharp ending 'it is the Lord." Thank God for the knowledge that though rushing waters may have drowned the body, the out tretched arm of Jesus helped his soul across death's darker stream.

> Mrs. MARIA BOSWORTH SHELBY was orn in Lincoln county, Ky., June 14th, 1797 Her maiden name was Warren. She was married on Sept. 2d, 1817, to Mr. Isaac Sheiby, son of Gov. Isuac Shelby, of Revolutionary memory. She died on July 21th, 1870, a little over seventy-three years of age.

This is the brief epitaph of an unusully love This is the brief epitaph of an unusually lovely Christian woman whom God has lately called to the skies. Being the daughter of one of the governors of the State, and the mother in-law of another, and being in circumstances of affluence throughout the greater part, if not the whole, of her life, she had much to which her love to this world. Her dignified manners and her rare personal beauty, fitted her to charm any cir le of society in the common wealth. The writer retains the most pleasing memories of her household with most pleasing memories of her household with its kindliness and hospitalities of thirty years ago; and after so long a time and with a

widely varied acquaintance with his fellow-m n, be recurs with aff-ctionate interest to the fireside of Isaac Shelby.

But it was God's good pleasure that greater than ear hiv bles-ings should fail to the lot of this layored woman. She united with the Pres-byterian Church, in Danyllie then under the byterian Church, in Danville then under the pastoral care of the Rev. John C. Young. Re moving to Lexington, she transferred her membership to the Me hord Church, of which Rev. John D. Matthews was at that time pas-tor After the lapse of twenty years, the family returned to their old residence in Lincoln returned to their old residence in Lincoin county. From this time until her death, delicate health and the increasing infirm les of age, kept her much at home: but the word of God was her solace, as it had been in former years. A beautiful resignation to the Divine will was characteristic of her Christian experience. On tang playing dot the death of perionce. On teing informed of the death of a daughter, Mrs. Magoffin of St. Louis, she bowed her head for societime in perfect sience, and then said, "Shail I always receive good at the hands of the Lord, and not evil?" A short time before her death and on a labath afternoon, the writer was summoned to the bedside of this venerable lady. He found her a bittle tremburg from a rainty

found her a little tremulous from a painfu nervous malady; but ready to embrace with fervor the consolations of the Gospel. Passages read or quoted to her out of God's word and starzas from an old familiar hymn reached and sootned her heart, and, as we trust strengthened her for the final conflet. It was not our privilege to stand by her in her last moments, but doubtless the great Shepherd guided her feet through the "valley of the shadow of death." May the surviving memshadow of death." May the surviving mem bers of the family share her faith, emulate he virtues, and follow her to the land of the

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The following table gives the places and times of the next stated meetings of many of the Presbyter ies and Synods. We will be obliged to Stated Clerks and others for the data necessary to fill the blanks. and corrections, if there be inaccuracies. The names of Synods are in SMALL CAPS, those of Presbyterie in small letters. Marion, ? October 11, 7p m

Montgomery, Oct Valley Creek, Oct. 14, 7 a m Oak Grove, Sept 29, 11 a m Pine Bluif, ? October 6, 7 p m East Alabama ARKANSAS, Arkansas, Indian, Ouacuita, Helena, Oct 27, 7 p m Calvary ch, Sept 19. 7 p m GEORGIA. Atlanta,

MISSISSIPPI,

NASHVILLE

Orange, Wilmington,

TEX +S,

Macon, October 26, 7% p m Atlanta, Sept 29, 7 p m
Washing on Aug 25, 8 p m
Somerville, Oct 4, 7 p m
Mondoello, Oct 19, 7½ p m
Columbus, Oct 5, 7½ p m
Savannah, Oct 22, 7½ p m Augusia, Cherokee, Fiorida, Maocn, savannah, KENTUCKY. Paris, Oct 12, 7 pm Ebenezer, Ky Central Ohio, Louisville, Ky Muhlenburg, Ky

2d ch Covington, Sept 18, 7½ p m West Cartiste, Sept 7, 7 p m Shelvyville, Sept 26, 7½ p m Hopkinsvile, Sept 29 Princeton, Sept 23, 7½ p m New Provioence, Sept 16 7½ p m Nicolasville, Sept 6, 7½ p m Transylvania, West Lexington, 2d oh Memphis, Nov. 3, 7 p m Chickasaw. Corinth, Oct 29, 11 a m Spring Creek, Sept 8, 11 a m Denmark, Oct 7, 7½ p m

Jackson Nov 2 Brandon, Oct 5, 7 p m Liberty, Sept 29, 10 a m Port Gibson,

Huntsville, Oct 3 7 p m

Holston, Pisgah, Sept 1
Shoxville, Pisgah, Sept 3, 7 p m
North Alabama, Spring Hill, Sept 9, 7 p m
North Carolina, Raleigh, October 5, 7% p m Taylorsville, Sept 7, 7 p m Bulialo, Sept 15, 12 m Franklin, Sept 15, 7 p m Hawiields, Sept 3, 11 a m Golusboro, Oct 1 SOUTH CAROLINA, Chester, ? October 20, 7 pm Rock Hill ch, Oct 6, 11 a m Aiken, Oct 13, 7 p m Bishopville, Oct 5 Greenville C H, Oct 13, 7½ p m Cotton Gla, November 3, 11 a m Bryan, Oct 29, 8 a m Oak Island, Nov 1, 7 p m Science Hill, Oct 29, 11 a m Seguin, Oct 6, 7 p m

Brazos, Cen ral Texas, Eastern Texas, West rn Texas Fredericksburg, Nov 1, 7% p m Frede Ricksburg, Nov 1, 7½ p n Bethel, Oct 5, 11 a m Sa'em ch, Oct 19, 12 m Bethany, Oct 5, 12 m Fayette C H, Sept 8, 11 a m Be hesda, August 31, 12 m Blacker- bu g, aug 31, 11 a m W hesburg, sept 8, 12 m Rockfish, August 18, 10 a m hoor-head, Oct 5, 7½ p m The fall meeting of the Presbytery of Louisville will be held in Sheloyville, commencing Weanesday svening, September 2s, at 1% o'clock.
Prillip H. Thoalfson, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Brazos stands adjourned to meet at Bryan, Texas, on Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 8 o'cl ck a. m. R. F. BUNTING, Ltated Clerk. PRESENTERY OF NORTH ALABAMA.—The atte tion

of all our church-sessions is called to the fact that full statistical reports are required at the meeting of Presbytery, (September 9th.) aiso written reports on the State of Religion in each church. These are made necessary by the action of the Synod of Nash ville, October, 1869.

Stated (Tark, Presbytery North Alabama, Columbia, August, 1870.

The fall raceting of the Presbytery of South Alabama will be neid at Valley Creek churc, (four miles from Selm,) on Friday, before the third Sabbath of October next, at 7 p. in.

H. R. KAYMOND, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of PADUGAH stands adjourned to meet in Princeton, Kentucky, on the Friday befor the fourth Sabbath in September, 1870, at 7 o'clock p. m. J. T. HENDRICK, Stated Clerk The members of the Presbytery of North Missis ipri, who will travel by railroad to its sessions of he Sth of Neptember, are requested to leave the rain at Malone's Tank, a water staticn three mile.

o take them to the church. JAMES NAYLOR. The SYNOD OF NASBVILLE stands adjourned to meet in Huntsville, Alabama, at Tp. m., on griday, before the second Sambath in October, 1870.

JAMES PARK, Stated Clerk.

rd, where conveyances will be sen

ROANOKE Presbytery will meet at Wylliesburg on the 8th of September, at 2 m. Reports from all the churches in regard to the Sabbath School I work for the cur ent sear-on should be sent with reference to a repart to Synod on this surject.

If those who expect to come by railroad will address Dr. D. B. Garden, Wylliesburg, saving the time of their expected arrival at Roanoke Depot, a conveyance will meet them there. The train from the west reaches Roanoke station about 10 ½ A. M.

HUGH A. BROWN, S. C.

The Presbytery of TRANSYLVANIA stands adjourn ed to meet at New Providence church Thursday, September 15th, at 7% o'clock P. M. J. V. LOGAN. Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will meet at spring Creek Church on the Thursday before the second sabbath of Sept-mber, at 11 o'clock.
H. H. PAINE, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Ouachita stands adjourned to meet at (alvary Church, on the 29th day of Septem-ker, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sessional records will be call-ed for at talls meeting. M. J. WALLACE,

The Presbytery of CENTRAL MISSISSIPFI adjourne to mee' in the Fresbyterian Church, Brandon, Miss., on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1870, at 7 o'clock P. M. C. M. ATKINSON, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of EBENEZER stands adjourned to meet in the Second Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., on Tuerday, September 1sth, at 7% o'clock. Clers of Sessions will please send up records for HENRY M. SCUDDER, Stated Clerk

The fall meeting of the Presbytery of Knoxyllle will be held in Benton, Polk county, September Sth, at 7 p m.
Statistica' Reports, after form of such reports as are made to the General Assembly, expected. Tax for expenses to Synol—say \$6 from small and weak churches, \$10 from the larger. Let each church send no its quota

churches, 310 from the larges.

Contingent Fund, fifty cents each, churches and ministers. Let an elder be present from every church.

JAMES PARK Stated Cferk.

The Presbytery of MULLENBURG tands adjourned to meet at Hopkinsville, on I hursday before the first sabbath in Oct., at 7 o'clock p m.

W. G. RICE, Stated Clerk. The Fall Sessions of the Presbytery of North Alabama will be held in the Spring Hill Presbyterian Church, commencing on Friday, 7 o'clock p. m., the 9th of September next.

W. H. VERNOR, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of MEMPHIS stands adjourned to neet in Salem Church on Friday, the sth day of September at 7½ o'clock P. [M. The Mall trains on the C. and M. Railroad, going Calliaryille, the nearest depot to o take members to the place of meeting. R. R. Evans, Staed Clerk.



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Our Father's UN-WRIT-

The Presbytery of Nashville will meet in Franklin, Tenn., September 9, 187°, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

In BOUDE, Stated Clerk.

INDI'N Presbytery meets at Lenox Church, Thursday before the third Sabbath in September, at 7 o'clock p. m.

Lenox is seventy five miles rather southwest of Fort Smith, near the old milliary road to Fort Tewton or Doaksville.

J. H. COLTON, S. C.

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length down the consultance of the pany the notice.

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Christian Obserber.

LOUISVILLE, KY., and Richmond, Va.

Literary and Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1870.

The Observer.

HELP LORD.

Thine aid I dare not pray, My heart no great and noble aim pursuing ful point?

Nor say, "Lord, work with me!" While my hands idle be.

Yet Lord work in me! wake My drowsy spirit from its guilty sleeping, Let me Thy hand-plow take

Where worthier souls may follow sowing, The will to work I ask

E'en in the lowest task.

MARY E. ATKINSON. For the Observer and Commonwealth.

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

My mind has been agitated for some time on a subject which I think is having arts of superstition, producing effects is very doubtful. The first is

The Circus.

or high toned pleasures, this evil influ- productive of more numerous and ence is more marked, or at least more worse evils, and misled more observable. I have frequently observed just before a communion season, superstition. It was singled out and young, rich and poor, professor and non-stone them with stones: their blood able to pay?) all claims upon the purse Commonwealth of Israel, adapted to the circumstances of that Commonit is wonderful what power the circus New England, though reproaching the has to enlarge the heart and loosen the Episcopalians for seeking to perpetuate and the parents must take them! grown professor of religion to go for his or her own pleasure.

ness of the heart can show us the fal- civil laws of the Israelites to be of lacy of such arguments, and to what perpetual and universal obligation, like pitiful subterfuges the self-deceived can the decalogue. One of the immediresort. It is wrong for the minister and ats fruits of this error, was to prompt his family to attend such places, and it them to the perpetration of the disis not right for the members of the Graceful tragedy, which fixed an in-Church. Why? Because we cannot delible stain on their memory, of exedeny that many of the scenes witnessed curing, by hanging, some thirty persons there are demoralizing, not fit for the indicted for witchcraft. eye of a pure-minded woman, though of the events is related by Cotton glare and brilliancy of costume, and ble things of New England, and is the wonderful feats, which deaden the original testimony of an eye witness of

the reasoning faculty.

and hear the clown boldly cast contempt quated name of witchcraft were of and ridicule on the Christian, while he the identical nature of those which presits still, laughs and swallows the in- vail at the present day under the modsult, though it wounds the Saviour and ern name of spirit rapping. It has fre-His cause. But the little children, it quently happened at other periods, cannot hurt them, though we read, probably in consequence of some dis-"Train up a child in the way he should curbance in the electric currents which go, and when he is old, he will not de- produced an unusual abundance of the part from it." Its tender heart, galvanic influence, the phenomena apas impressible as wax in its susceptibilities to good or evil, must be exposed excited and to have prevailed as a speto influences which the Christian par- cies of epidemic. ent considers injurious to his soul, long tried in the school of Christ, of self- rapping who, regarding the ascription denial, and conflicts with spiritual ad- of the responses to the agency of the versaries; yet his child, the baptized spirits of the dead as subversive of the heart unlawful for himself.

the mother of Christian parents who the Bible of the agency of Satan and have little ones whom they love as them- the demons in the control of the atselves, and regard as lambs of Christ's mosphere and physical elements, and fold, and as a member of Christ's raising of storms, and smiting with Church, whose membership I love and diseases and producing physical effects long to see enjoying high spiritual upon the human body, as related in the privileges as good witnesses for Christ, history of Job and the New Testament and not mourning under declension and possessions, to have been by power indeadness, a stumbling block to the sin- herent in the demons, which they conner, and a false guide to the young con- tinue to exercise, and examples of their vert, I ask you to define the position ordinary agency. This construction of the Christian, that he may no longer ascribes to Satan and the demons a con-

blind guide to his children.

made, we must know that in giving our attributes divine, and to his agency means we are helping to support in worse events which the Bible ascribes to than idleness a set of people who gen- the providence of God. But the erally lead dissolute lives, and carry answer of the Saviour to those who along with them a moral pestilence. I imputed his works to Beelzebub defines think if the Christian world would take all ascriptions to the agency of Satan, a stand and refuse to countenance the of events which are produced by God, circus, accompanied with animals, used ever to constitute one form of blasas a bait for those who have coascien- phemy. The Biblical narratives relate tious scruples and will not attend a cir | these instances of satanic and demonicus as a circus, and at the same time make it known that a manageric alone and in the physical effects on the hu- he d in New England .- EDS. would be welcomed and attended by man body, not as any power inherent old and young, the Christian and his in them which they could exercise on children, then many a professor would other occasions, but delegated to them be stripped of his excuse—the circus would be patronized only by its proper | ited it to those special events and took | ishes. The number of young men being followers, and we would be rid of its the power away from them as soon as prepared for religious offices is three huninfluence upon our churches.

My Lerd, I dare not say,
"Help me!" No work my inert soul is doof a parent, whose judgment and affecture. tion they cannot doubt, and whose duty

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. For the Observer and Commonwealth WITCHCRAFT,

ANCIENT AND MODERN. Necromancy, spirit rapping, fortune telling, divination, and all the occult a great influence for evil on the Church by natural causes, which are ascribed of Christ. It is on popular amuse- to supernatural agents, are included in ments, the propriety of which, I think, the divine law, under the general name of witchcraft, for which (Ex. 22: 18) death is the prescribed penalty. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." In our towns and villages, where The profession of holding intercourse little provision is made for intellectual with the spirits of the dead was dupes of ignorance and distempered imaginations than the other occult arts of the whole town in excitement over the specified by express penal prohibition highly embellished circus hand bills, as a capital offence. "A man also or a and the whole community, old and woman that hath a familir spirit shall professor, anxiously looking forward to shall be upon them." The laws which its arrival as a season of great delight. ; prescribed the penalty of death for this Then just debts are forgotten-(not class of sins were civil laws of the for the cause of benevolence or exten- wealth; but like the Levitical law which sion of Christ's kingdom are laid aside they accompanied, were only of local and even the quarterly subscription for and temporary obligation, and not dethe struggling pastor must wait. But signed to be extended to other counpurse strings for the children. Dear the obligation of parts of the Levitical little things, they must go to the circus, law in the relies of the temple government and service stolen by them from though it is decidedly wrong for the the old whore of Babylon-inconsistently fell into error-prolific as Pandora's box of evils, which still scourge He who alone knows the deceitful the church and State—of construing the they seek to hide their deformity by the Mather in his history of memorashock which modesty feels and blind unimpeachable veracity and fidelity. It discloses that the phenomena which But the child must see the animals, prevailed at that day under the anti-

child of the Church, ignorant and un- revealed doctrine as to the state and suspicious of the wiles and deceits of employment of the soul after death, the world, is taken by the Christian fall into the solution equally contradicparent, who stands in God's place to- tory to the Bible and enlightened reawards him to discern between right and son, and productive of superstition wrong, and to whom he looks with im- equally degrading, of ascribing these plicit confidence as his guide and best responses to the direct agency of Satan friend, into scenes he thinks in his own and the demons of whom he is the chief. This solution has its birth in the error Deeply interested in this subject as of construing the instances related in scandalize his profession, or act as a trol in the government of the kingdom and tampering with the occult arts of of nature, which is the prerogative of Apart from the objections I have God. In effect it ascribes to the devil by special divine permission which lim-

pear to have been at that time easily

I would also ask, would it be best | ed or carried in connection with occa-(as some say) to allow our children sions for the working of miracles or dito go once in order to satisfy them vine revelations, and like miracles and as to what a circus is, or to deny inspiration, all such extraordinary them altogether on the authority events ceased with the canon of Scrip-

But the erroneous view of satanic it is to decide for them on every doubt- and demoniac agency-like the erroneous construction of the perpetual ob-If you think this subject demands an ligation of the civil laws of the Israelanswer and is worthy a place in your ites was a prominent feature of the valuable paper; I shall be satisfied that Puritan theology—and it suggested to I have done my duty in following the them the idea of ascribing the phenompromptings of His spirit who leads us ena produced by the natural agency of into all truth, to whom be all the galvanism to the direct agency of the praise.

galvanism to the direct agency of the devil—the very dupes of superstition whom they hung possessed with this idea from the prevailing theology, sincerely believed that these phenomena, which they produced by this natural agency, were the effect of the direct agency of these demons, and that they held intercourse with these devils just as the spirit-rappists believe that they hold the same species of intercourse with the spirits of the dead. They exhibited the singular anomaly of publicly professing intercourse and consorting with the devils under odium, persecution and imprisonment. They went to the gallows and died maintaining this professon, martyrs to what they believed to be the service of the devil. Their Puritan neighbors, previously possessed with the same erroneous view of satanic agency, but equally ignorant physical science, believed what these people said about their consorting with the devils. They were horrified and frightened, and regarding the civil laws of the Israelites as obligatory upon them, executed it upon these dupes of ignorance and distempered imagination, upon their own profession. Cotton Mather records that the penal inflictions had no effect in arresting the phrenzy, which diminished and disappeared only after attention ceased to be paid to it. The solution may be conectured that some change in the electric current may have rendered the galvanic influence less abundant, causing

the phenomena to be less easily excited

and to disappear.

phenomena produced by animal galvanism to the agency of demons, though it found in the Yankee* mind, a house eminently fitted and garnished for mons an agency in raising storms to the same wild and extravagant super-stition. Shakespeare's Prospero in the to rise, and in obedience to his commands sends it forth on other errands, and Byron's Manfred were spirit rappists. But in these imaginary characters, the great poets only photograph a class of men of the mediæval age, who in secret devoted themselves to experiments in animal galvanism, under the belief that the phenomena were produced by spirits-though not the spirits of the dead, but of the demons to whom the error of the prevailing theology ascribed the control of the physical elements. These men believed that they were holding intercourse with devils. Public opinion accepted the belief. The civil laws outlawed the black art as it There are modern opponents of spirit was regarded, and drove these men into caves and secret hiding places for the practice of their experiments. Many of them, like Manfred and many modern spirit rappists, haunted by the spectres conjured up by their own imaginations and in moments of bodily debility or sickness being physically unable to produce the phenomena, imagined themselves to be deserted by the spirits

> susceptibilities of being mediums and the art of conjuring up imaginary spirits in insanity and suicide. The history of the superstition lifts its warning voice in harmony with the prohibitions of God's Word, by recording the fearful penalties which Divine providence administers in this life through the secondary agencies of natural causes operating according to uniform laws as the unavoidable consequences of a fool-hardy disregard or sin of ignorance of the Divine law against consulting with familiar spirits, superstition. Regard not them which have familiar spirits. "And when they shall say unto you-seek unto them that love familiar spirits, and unto wizard's that peep and that mutter-should not a people seek unto their God? the living unto the dead? To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according to this word, it is because that there is no light in them."

whom they had raised and ended their

* Trials for witchcraft were held in England ac agency uses the wind and elements and Virginia, about the same time they were

Priests.—The number of priests in Great Britian is four hundred and seventysix, engaged in the ten colleges and also those events transpired. They proceed- dred.

Reason of Early Training.

It is common sense to put the seal to der twig with the fruit it should bear; dress the people, he prayed to the Gods lish, to save expense and insure precihold upon the young tendrils of the What an example does the heathen set shooting vine, and to train them as we for the Christian preacher, and teacher! would have them go .- Jackson.

Encouragement for Teachers.

A bishop of the Church of England, up the hour. who was tutor to a princess, said to her, "I find that my instructions have made

Early Impressions. Go to the brick yard and take a brick freshly moulded, and press a leaf were in the habit of sending delegates judge heard what had occurred, he obupon it; a gentle pressure of the finger to and fro, for the purpose of mutual tained from the governor of the province will suffice. Yet, subject this brick to congratulation, the practice of slave- a strong guard, and during the remainthe kiln, and it will come back with the holding, as tolerated in the Presbyterian der of the fair days we had good sales impression ineffaceable. Build it into Church, became, in process of time, an and many opportunities for preaching street. The child's mind is the moist land visitors. Year after year these sharp work, sometimes; but so long as brick. Delay not to bring the truth of delegates administered faithful and ear- we can call attention to the hitherto hid-God in contact with it. Under his nest warnings and rebukes to their of- den and forbidden word of truth, we joy blessing, the beautiful impression will last eternally .- Children's Guest.

THE CHINESE DIALECTS-INTER-ESTING FACTS.

At the late annual meeting of the American Philological Society, held in Rochester, N. Y., the Rev. Dr. McCarter presented a very interesting communication on the Chinese Dialects from which we subjoin the following demned unheard, sent to three of the

He asserted that the written lan guage of the Chinese is not at all the spoken language, and has never been. The ordinary books in China can't be read intelligently. The written dialect is the same throughout the Empire, but the characters are read differently in all the provinces. Many things in Galesburg, Ill., were memberswritten language are common to most the latter taking a very active part, The superstition of ascribing the verbs and substantives are recognized alike throughout China. Some words are the same in all the dialects. There it was apparent from the first that the hours hundreds are bought, and all the is one word, "bad," which differs in all it was not a Yankee invention. That the provinces. The pronouns differ in son, however, was heard. He made a for the poor Spaniards. erroneous view of Satanic and demo- different dialects. The first person, niac agency which ascribes to the de- however, can be recognized throughout most of the dialects, as it has but few

fects upon the human body, had at va- which has two divisions, the Northern rious periods attended the prevailing and Southern Mandarin. There has theology in other lands, and given birth been a change going on in both. What Tempest, who from the vasty deep of China it is hard to say. The Coinese his own prolific imagination raises the are not aborigines; they have come storm spirit just as the storm happens from the interior in two great emigrations, and quite crowded out the original people and language. The maritime dialects differ most. The names and customs, indeed, of the different provinces differ as much as those of different European countries from each other. Pigeon English is a dialect which has been reduced to book, and talked both by English and Chinese, each of whom fondly fancies that it is the perfectly spoken language of the other. It has been said that the Chinese have no consonants. This is not true of some of their dialects, and our proofs of this are found in the writings of early Buddhist missionaries. Each word is represented by a character of its own, and this is one great difficulty in mastering Chinese. In spelling Chinese words the writers use 36 initials and 47 finals taken from the Sanscrit. One of the greatest difficulties of the Chinese spoken language is tone, or the modulation and inflection of a word. In the time of Confucius the written language was more strictly phonetic. The same characters were used for many different words, because father and yourself, sir!" these characters expressed sounds. In romanize the Chinese spoken dialects. had some reference to himself, cried the Church ever since, and success has tones in Chinese is, in general, five. It has been said that the Chinese lan-Though we cannot conjugate a Chinese which answer the purpose of inflections. ed at the top of his voice; The Chinese have words which we can ble to translate English poems into forever, had you published it." Chinese. The Doctor answered that | it was hopeless task, as personification is Beecher dropped the subject, and ad- tremendous impulse, and if they were quite unknown in Chinese.

The Society apparently greatly enjoyed the Doctor's communication, and by diligent questioning evolved some graphic form of the spoken language. French, German, Italian, or any other Morning Star.

Purpose in Teaching.

It is said of Pericles, the Athenian the wax while it is soft; to bud the ten- orator, that before he went out to adto go to the fountain head and guide that nothing might go out of his mouth sion. the carrent of the stream, and to lay but what might be to the purpose. How much is uttered by these public instructors, which so far as one can see, is to no purpose whatever, except to fill

"WHAT STUPID DUNCES?"

teen years ago or more, when the Con- teers rushed into the crowd with their gregational associations of New England bayonets and saved us from their fury. and the Old School General Assembly The Mayor is a Carlist; but when the a house, and you may see it across the object of deep concern to our New Eng- the love of our Master. It is hard and fending Presbyterian brethren.

At length, finding that their counsels seemed to make little or no impression, their patience was exhausted, and propositions were introduced into the vari- kind increases on my hands, and as faith ous Associations to discontinue the intercourse which had prevailed so long. Hearing of the movement, the General Assembly, that they might not be conof the leading Associations, Dr. N. L. Rice, Dr. A. T. Gill and Dr. Stuart Robinson, with instructions to plead for a continuance of the fraternal inter-

Of the Association to which Dr. Robinson was sent, Massachusetts, or Connecticut, perhaps, Dr. Lyman Beecher, then superannuated, and his son, Dr. Edward Beecher, now of of the spoken dialects. Adjectives, and advocating strongly the policy of non-intercourse. The discussion, of course, was very spirited. Many able offers one of the Gospels of the New and eloquent speeches were made, and Testament for a halfpenny. In a few proposition would carry. Dr. Robin- halfpence are laid out in bread and meat very eloquent and fervent plea, in an excellent spirit, full of genial humor, that a large distribution of the Word abounding with many delicate homethrusts at the part taken by New Eng. elements, and in producing physical ef- changes. There is the Court dialect land in the introduction of slaves into the country. The speech was well received by all, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Edward Beecher, who was evidently not well pleased.

At dinner, on the same day that his plea was made, Dr. Robinson found stand in the Crystal Palace, amounts himself seated between the Drs. Beech- now to considerably more than a quarter er-father and son. Grace being said, of a million, 200,000 of which have Dr. Edward Beecher turned to Dr. Rob- already been placed in the hands of difinson, and sought to reopen the discussion upon the all-absorbing question. Dr. Robinson attempted to turn the conversation by remarking playfully:

"Dr. Beecher, I never find it to edifi-

"But, sir," said Dr. Beecher, "I wish

you were the Chairman?"

suppress it."

for our sins as a church in the matter of warmth of zeal, and steadfastness of gratulate the Assembly that there are success is inevitable. yet two such faithful witnesses for the A capitalist in Wall street recently truth in the Old School body as your said, "A bank never succeeds well un-

later times distinctions of tone arose large company at the table was arrested, utes the wonderful success of the early and the number of letters increased. and Dr. Lyman Beecher, though some- Christians to the enthusiasm for human-It has been said that it is impossible to what deaf, hearing that the conversation ity with which Christ inspired them.

"What's that, sir? What's that?" guage is monosyllabic. This is not true to reiterate the whole conversation, sublime earnestness, the Church has in reference to the spoken language. which he did in his own inimitable man- been invincible; when it has fallen to ner. When he was done, Dr. Lyman lukewarmness, it has become like Samverb as we do those of our family of Beecher, thumping the table in the son with shorn locks. Whitefield meltlanguages, there are certain particles meantime, most energetically, exclaim- ed and subdued the multitudes before

analyze as we do Eaglish compounded dunces! to put me and my son Edward Ardor gives point and efficiency towords. In the province of Mugpo into the Old School Presbyterian church! truth; a sharp blow from a whip will there are hymn-books, a Bible, and Who ever heard of the like? You did do more execution than a deliberate ther books in Roman character, and pu- right, sir, perfectly right to suppress swing of a bar of iron. pils write letters in the same. Prof. their blundering communication. Their The great present want of the church-Boise wished to know if it were possi- stupidity would have disgraced them es is enthusiasm for Christ and sinners.

dressed himself to his dinner.

CONCISENESS OF THE ENGLISH LAN. warm, purpose is feeble, the whole life curious facts. One of these was that GUAGE .- There is no other spoken lan- lacks tone and force. We need a new woman has no name in Chinese; she guage so cheap and expressive by tele-is spoken of as a mother, or wife of graph as the English. So the electric of the Master, which not only begets some man. Two or three ladies in the wires are becoming teachers of our strong desires to subdue the world to audience looked indignant and sniffled mother tongue in foreign countries. Him, but courage to undertake the conat this. The Doctor observed that the The same amount of information can be quest and prosecute the work with Chinese written language is a stead- transmitted in fewer English words than ceaseless energy and patience.- The

European language. In Germany, and Holland especially, it is coming to be a common thing to see telegrams in Eng-

BIBLE WORK IN SPAIN.

The Bible Society "Record" publishes the following extract of a letter from Mr. Lawrence, an agent at Barcelona:

In the late fairs we have had special opposition. At Mauresa 300 Romanists surrounded us, burned Gospels, threw you but little better.' She replied,
"Ah, my Lord, but you do not know how much worse I should have been without them."

The incident recorded in the following parathree with the without stones, and at last set fire to our tent. When they saw the tent on fire, they cried out, "Kill the devils—kill in those memorable days, some fifther without them."

The incident recorded in the following parathree with the without stones, and at last set fire to our tent. When they saw the tent on fire, they cried out, "Kill the devils—kill the heretics!" Just then some volunties with their tents. them in our faces, spit upon us, jostled, and rejoice. Spain needs, next after the Bible, evangelists-then teachers of the young. We have 250 under daily mental and soul training. Work of every and strength increase, I go on with what comes upon me, looking continually to the Almighty. I preach regularly in Spanish three times a week. I believe souls are being saved; several young men in this city begin to speak the praises of Jesus. I hear good accounts from other portions of dear old Spain.

SALE OF THE GOSPELS.

A correspondent thus writes from Madrid, to the Christian World:

Upon the very spot where lie the remains of 36,000 of our fellow-creatures who suffered martyrdom during the time of the Spanish Inquisition, and which has lately been excavated, stands a man of faith with the Bible in his hand, and

Your readers will also be glad to know effected at the fair at St. Isidrol ar Medrid, where a very large num-er of Bibles, Testaments and portions ave been sold during its eleven days'

The general sale and distribution of portions of the Scripture, printed in Madrid for the committee of the Bible ferent people.

CHRISTIAN ENTHUSIASM.

No great thing is ever done without cation or health to mix logic with my enthusiasm. Talents, learning, fine opportunity do not insure success. Thousands who have these, live and die with to know why the letter of the Irish little advantage to themselves or others. General Assembly to your body, was Abundant resources are in vain, if the suppressed in the Committee of which soul lacks the inspiration to put them to service. Men of moderate talents "If you insist upon it," said Robin- often outstrip their superiors, because son, "I can tell you. That letter was they have strong faith and high resolve. so filled with blunders, betraying the The lowest become highest, and the ignorance of the parties sending it, that highest become lowest, "the last shall we felt bound, in Christian charity, to be first, and the first last," through this diversity in enthusiasm. Where one "What blunders, sir?" asked Dr. has solid faith in his chosen mission, and his work becomes a part of his "Why," replied Dr. Robinson, life, a constant presence by day and by 'among other things, after reproving us night; where ardor, fixed resolve, slaveholding, they thank God and con- purpose, become an abiding habit, great

til it has a president who takes it to By this time the attention of the bed with him." "Ecce Homo" attribgenerally been measured by the degree Dr. Robinson was, of course, obliged of its presence. When that has risen to him, because he believed and felt what "What stupid dunces! what stupid he preached as few men have ever felt it.

There are talent, learning, numbers, It is needless to add that Dr. Edward | wealth enough to stir this world with a all set in motion, or warmed into vigorous action, nothing could resist them. At present, faith is weak, love is luke-

Christian Chserver.

WEDNESDAY, SFPTEMBFR 7, 1870.

Contents of the Miscellaneous Department. EDITORIALS. Authors. Page. Articles. Witches-Spiritualists.

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States—The Southern Field and Factory—Scrittener's Moncoly—Hearth an Home.

BELECTIONS. ... Foetry.

FARMER'S DEPARTMENT. Nutrative Value of Hay. Care for Horses' Legs. Grape Leaf Pickles...

Domestic and Foreign.... PRICE CURBENT.
ADVERTISEMENTS OF SCHOOLS.
OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS...

GREAT EVFNTS OF 1870.

"THE LORD REIGNETH."-"The heathen raged-the kingdoms were moved; He uttered His voice; the earth melted."

The announcement of the fall of Napoleon III., though anticipated, struck the country with surprise last Saturday. His dynasty is ended, and he a prisoner in the hands of King William. This is year and of the age. The decree from the Roman Council, which preceded by one day, Napoleon's declaration of war, is also a signal development of human weakness and folly. What are to be the results of these great movements? The Lord will overrule them in the church and among the nations to promote His own glory. It becomes us to be still and know that He is the Lord God Almighty.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To our business friends and acquaintances, we would remark that there is probably no paper that can render them more efficient service than this journal can in introducing them and their business to all parts of the Southwestern country.

Its circulation is larger than that of any other religious paper-and larger than that of any daily paper south of the Ohio and Potomac, and steadily growing. Its net gain of circulation during the months of July and August, has been larger than during the whole of the six months preceeding. (2) Its advertisements carry with them more weight than those of many other papers-in view of the care which is exercised to exclude, if possible, every advertisement by which its readers are liable to be imposed upon or deceived. (3) Its advertising rates are lower, in proportion to circulation, than those of most of our exchanges. The average charges for advertisements are less than one cent a line, for every thousand copies that are circulated.

With the opening of the fall trade some of our reliable businesshouses may benefit both themselves and the readers of the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER by making use of its advertising columns.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, An advertisement of the University of Mississippi is published in another column. The University is ably presided over by the Rev. John N. Waddell, D. D., one of the most eminent ministers in connection with the Presbyterian Church. He is assisted by an able faculty. Under his efficient management, the University is eminently worthy of a liberal patronage. We trust that the advertisement will be carefully read by those who contemplate pursuing a collegiate course, or who may have it in their power to influence young men in their choice of a college. The students here enjoy not only superior intellectual advantages, but are surrounded by moral candidates for the ministry who have been or are now pursuing their studies here, is

Presbyterians, to the fact that,

Among the excellent schools for young laour land.

The locality—Crystal Springs, Miss.—is health of the place is unrivaled. The community is a good one. Young ladies have access to any of the three churches, which services are regularly held.

and the discipline firm and parental. The school has been in regular and successful worably in point of thorough training, with those from any school in the land.

If any of your readers have daughters Female Institute. The next session will repen the first week in October.

Yours truly.
M. W. TRAWICK.

WITCHES _ SPIRITUALISTS.

Many years ago we were well acquainted ing and doings when in a mesmeric trance A few months later he married a lady of property, gave up the ministerial work, and purchased a pleasant residence in a New England village.

His new home became, in a few weeks,

the scene of some of the strangest manifestations ever witnessed in this country. His furniture seemed to be the subject of demoniacal possession. Not only were the usual feats of table-turning performed, but everything in the house appeared to be bewitched. Pokers and tongs would suddenly rise from their places by the stove without any apparent human agency and fly through the door or out of the window. The dishes would leave their places on the table or in the cupboard and fall with a mighty crash. Rocks flew through the air at all hours during the day and night. Closets and trunks were ransacked while the keys were still in the possession of their owners, though they were apparently unpened. The members of the family were seriously annoyed. One day the oldest son, a youth of ten or twelve years old, was found on the top of a wardrobe bound hand and foot and gagged. He said the spirits put him there. On another occathe great military achievement of the sion, while the family were at the table, a note mysteriously dropped from the ceiling; it was written in characters which no New York, who pronounced it to be Sancrit, and made a translation. It purported enact such performances in his house. They were i ot checked until the house in which they occurred was abandoned and

the family found a new home that there is a reality in spiritualism.

have been persons who profesed to be seen. spiritual mediums - witches-necromancers-able to communicate with the spir- | Contederate Government, and particularly its of the departed and bring them back that portion of its existence at Montgom- a good start this year. For the two months to earth and get them to enter into and ery, as a "Provisional Government," is of the present financial year, the total occupy their bodies, for a time dethroning given to the world for the first time in sum subscribed to the scheme amounts to their own intellects. In Moses' days these these pages. Mr. Stephens took part in £19,457, being an advance of £1,396 over characters existed, and one of the reasons the Provisional Congress, as a delegate the corresponding period of the previous God gave for the extermination of the from Georgia, and was entrusted with year. This increase is derivable both from Canaanites was, that they tolerated and many important duties. His statements the congregational associations and from encouraged their existence among them. concerning these affairs are of great value. donations. The subscriptions to the For-In the days of King Saul they existed, and His narrative of the Conference between eign Mission Fund also show an increase of his last, if not fatal crime, was an appeal President Lincoln and the Confederate £281 up to the middle of July. The Rev. to the witch of Endor to bring back the Commissioners at Hampton Roads, is the Dr. Duff, the celebrated missionary, is exspirit of Samuel to earth. She did so, or fullest and most valuable yet given to the erting himself zealously on behalf of the pretended to do so, and Saul paid the public. Mr. Stephens was the principal Foreign Mission Fund, and the Committee penalty of his life for consulting with her. negotiator on the Southern side in these of which he is at the head, has just issued A few centuries later we find demons on proceedings, in the history of which the a circular to the congregations throughout the earth taking possession of the bodies people of the whole country are so deeply the Church, and the friends of missions in of men, making them raving maniacs, and interested. The vexed question of the the Free Church urging them to signalize some of the mighty works of Christ con- non-exchange of Prisoners of War, and the year when the office of Moderator of sisted in casting out these demons from the misrepresentations and hypocrisy of their General Assembly is occupied by and religious restraints which have been the bodies of those possessed, and restoring the Northern leaders, are laid bare before the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, by inabundantly blessed in the hopeful convertible to their right minds. In the ninesion of large numbers. The number of teenth century there are spiritual mediums, the South are thoroughly explained. persons who believe that they can at their pleasure become possessed of demons, or departed spirits. They invoke them for CRYSTAL SPRINGS FEMALE INSTITUTE, the amusement of their friends, but by Our correspondent, the Rev. M. W. and by the more eminent among the me-Trawick, of Hazlehurst, Miss., calls the diums become deranged; and more than attention of the public, and especially of one whose name stood prominent as a spirit-rapper, or a medium, has died in a lunatic asylum -a raving maniac-reason dies, Crystal Springs Institute, over which as utterly dethroned as in the case of that the Rev. O. Newton presides, is not sur- madman among the tombs on whom Christ passed by any institution in this part of took pity. It seems as though some demon, mightier than the rest, refused to be disa thriving little town on the New Orleans, lodged from his victim. We are not pre-Jackson and G. N. railroad, thirty miles pared to decide whether spirit-rappers or south of the capital of the State. The mediums are really possessed of devils, or only pretend to be. We do not know what limit it pleases God to put upon the HEARTH AND HOME Published by Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, in wanderings and the working of spirits. But we are confident that it is both foolish The course of instruct on is thorough, and sinful to consult with, or have any dealings with these beings. Foolish, beoperation for about thirteen years; and the cause, if, as our correspondent supposes. graduates which have gone from time to spiritualism consists merely of phenomena time from under its care, will compare fa- that are the results of natural laws, it can reveal nothing. But if it be a stupendous fraud it will certainly deceive; and if it be whom they wish to place in a most excela a demonstration of evil spirits, these are of New York, announce a new monthly, The congregation was originally connected mend their attention to Crystal Springs consult. The spirits of the redeemed, or at Home." It is to be edited by Dr. J. G. vear ago it was transferred to the inrisdicconsult. The spirits of the redeemed, or at Home." It is to be edited by Dr. J.G. year ago it was transferred to the jurisdic-

direct violation of the Divine command, with a clergyman who was deeply interest- "Regard not them that have familiar ed in the study of the phenomena of Mes- spiri's, neither seek after wizards to be merism, Biology, Animal Magnetism and defiled by them. I am the Lord your kindred subjects. He spent much time in God." Lev. 19:31. "The soul that turnexperimenting upon members of his own | eth after such as have familiar spirits * * * family and friends, and some of their say- I will even set my face against that soul and will cut him off from among his people." were truly remarkable. While his mind Lev. 20:6. The sin involved in spiritualwas absorbed in these things his wife died. ism is so great, that God through Moses commanded that the party possessing the familiar spirit should be punished with the same punishment as the murderer or the adulterer, the severest penalty of the law. See Ex. 25: 18; Lev. 20: 27; Deut. 18: 10-14 and parallel passages. He further threatens by his word those who have aught to do with them; and in his providences exhibited his severe detestation of this great crime, in the extermination of whole nations because they allowed it to exist among them.

Recent Publications.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES; Its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. Presented in a Series of Colloquies at Liberty Hall, by Alexander H. Stephens. In Two Volumes. Volume II. 8vo., pp. 808. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, l'a.; Cincinnati, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; Atlan'a, Ga; Ziegler, McCurdy & Co, Chicago,

Five years have elapsed since the close of the bloodiest and most gigantic war known to modern history, and in that interval men have had an opportunity of them in such quick succession that reflecone could decipher, until it was submitted | tion was impossible; and as a natural conto one of the most carried scholars in sequence each section has manifested a permitted to break forth in Europe; regreat desire to hear what the other has to say of its motives and conduct in the great to come from Satan. Scientific men were struggle. This has led to the production puzzled to account for these things. While of numerous histories and narratives on the a committee of them were present to in- Northern side, but the South has hitherto die, and set to this warfare bounds which vestigate, the pants of the son-from the been but scantily represented on the pages knees down, were torn into ribbons and of history. The demand for such a work tied to the rounds of the chair on which was keenly felt, and there was a very genhe was sitting. No one saw how it was eral feeling of satisfaction experienced done. Our philosophers were baffled to throughout the country, when, three years account for the events occurring around ago, it was announced that the Hon. A. them. The venerable Doctor of Divinity, H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the late through the merits and mediation of Jein whose house these things occurred, be | Southern Confederacy, was about to issue lieved they were the works of spirits-evil a history of "The War between the sprits-demons, and was shocked when States." The promise then made, is now one of the editors of this paper told him fulfilled in the second and concluding that he would never permit the devil to volume of his great history, which lies before us.

Mr. Stephens was for many years a prominent actor in the scenes of legislation, which immediately preceded the war, These were the most remarkable so- and knows much of the secret history of called spiritual manifestations that ever those stirring events which precipitated came under our notice. Were they the the great struggle upon us. The characwork of the devil? How are they to be ter of his mind, his habits of thought, and accounted for? We do not know. Cases splendid powers of analysis, together with Free St. George's, so long a centre of atscarcely less remarkable came under the his great honesty and truthfulness as a traction to those who wished to sit under observation of our correspondent, "M.," statesman, rendered him in the eyes of the the ministrations of one of Scotland's who endeavors to explain them away on whole country the proper historian or the ablest and most eloquent preachers. natural laws. We are not prepared to ex- events in which he acted so conspicuous a

The history of the earlier days of the

Monthly Magazine: devoted to Agriculthe Mechanic Arts; also to the especial development of the Productive and Commercial Resources of the Southern States. Major E. G. Wall, editor, (author of Wall's Manual of Agriculture, assisted by a corps of first class Southern talent. Jackson, Missis-ippi: E. G. Wall & Co., Publishers. 1870.

Major Wall, the editor of this new applicant for the favor of the public is, we think, thoroughly competent to make the Southern Field and Factory one of the best agricultural and mechanical papers in the country. He has our best wishes for his

Messrs. Pettingill & Bates, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

We are weekly in receipt of this excellent journal, always filled with articles on interesting and useful subjects, carefully prepared and selected; making it a very attractive paper for the farm and home

the boly angels, certainly do not commuin- Holland, who is best known as "Timothy tion of the English Pre-byterian Church, with ability and spirit.

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

THE WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA. The war between France and Prussia continues to be the chief topic of interest. The Prussians have been victorious and are likely to be so. France seems to lack good Generals. The spirit of the country appears to lack energy. Paris is in a state of anarchy and the dynasty of the Emperor is near an end. The sympathy of England is with Prussia, but the Government will not depart from a neutral attitude and policy unless some insult is offered. Romanism, in the United Kingdom, as well as in the United States, sympathizes with France. The French troops have all evacuated Rome. What the Italian Government means to do is not known, but it is generally expected that the Pope will not be permitted to remain there. He cannot defend himself if Victor Emanuel purposes to occupy Rome as the headquarters of his Government. The aid of the "God of battles" has been implored by both parties. It remains to be seen which side He will assist. He is not unobservant of the will assist. He is not unonservant of the contest. The issue is known to Him. lives of the millions I would not mind tak-Truth may be defeated for awhile, but both will ultimately prevail.

PRAYER RECOMMENDED BY THE ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The following prayer has been recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, to be used in public and private devotions. It was also

proposed under other auspices. "O Almighty God, King of al kings, whose power no creature is ab e to resist, thinking over events which passed before to whom it belonger justly to punish them in such quick succession that reflections and to be merciful to them that truly repent; assuage, we beseech Thee, the horrors of this war, which Thou hast strain the passions of the combatants; inspire the conquerors with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to Thy will; give patience to all "ho suffer; prepare give patience to all who suffer; prepare kings, if you go on cutting and hacking for the summons those who are called to your fellow-men. Stop this war if you it may not pass. We pray Thee, O God, speedily grant peace to the nations, and so overrule, in Thy good Providence, the course of all events, that our present anxieties may end in the spread of righteousness, enlightenment, and true liberty, and thus Thy kingdom may at last be established on earth. And this we pray sus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

Dr. Candlish's congregation is perhaps the most historic congregation in Scotland. Great interest and anxiety has been felt in reference to the appointment of a successor to the Doctor. The Rev. Mr. Whyte, of Glasgow, was at last chosen as his colleague and successor. The Presbytery of Edinburgh approved of the call of Mr. Whyte, and fixed a date for his induction. Mr. Whyte is a very able man and will sustain the interest and influence of

At the London Presbytery of the Eugpress an intelligent judgment upon his part. The indomitable energy which, in glish Presbyterian Church the other day, theory, or upon the more common theory the midst of failing health, he brought to the Rev. M. Davidson submitted the plans and direct its worship in reading God's age of seventy-five years. the preparation of this work was remarka- of a new church, which is to cost £3,700 In support of the latter theory, it is ble, and has resulted in the production of The congregation expects to have £2,000 mon. The visiting minister highly apurged that from the earliest days there the best history of the war, we have yet on hand before the building is commenced.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND. The Sustentation Fund for the support of the Free Church of Scotland has made the reader, and the peace movements of creasing the Foreign Mission Fund by one half. A much larger revenue than for- mies. Now, are you sorry for your sins, THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FACTORY. A merly is indispensable. This proposal is quite distinct from the movement in which ture, Horticulture, Manufactures and Dr. Duff and those associated with him are engaged, to raise £50.000 for providing residences for the missionaries in India and Africa, and of which upwards of £31,000 have been raised. Dr. Duff has forts to increase the Foreign Mission revenues of the Free Church. His labors in this respect are in keeping with his indefatigable exertions as a missionary, and great Christian and secular educationalist in Calcutta and other parts of India. The Doctor is in all respects a noble man.

The venerable and veteran Robert Moffat, the apostle of Africa, has just returned to London, after having spent upwards of fifty years on that continent. He speaks Christianizing.

on in the island of Jersey regarding the right SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. Scribner & Co., to the Presbyterian place of worship there.

bly of the Free Church of Scotland, in May last in the way of an objection to the safest remedial agent known to the protransfer by a deacon and trustee, as an un- fession warrantable exercise of power. After hearing both sides, the Assembly decided to endorse what had been done. There were some dissentients. The deacon is determined to take legal proceedings, and in the meantime has hired a room for worship where he and those who sympathize with him worship.

SPURGEON'S COUNSEL TO LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Spurgeon speaks plainly. He uses strong and expressive English. He thus writes on the subject of the war in the Sword and Trowel, in a letter addressed to the King and Emperor. He writes in the character of an assumed ploughman, and "If you must have a fight, why don't

you strip and go at it yourselves as our Tom Rowdy and Big Bendid on the green;

it is cowardly of you to send a lot of other fellows to be shot on your account. I don't like fighting at all, it's too low-lived Right may suffer temporary humiliation. ing care of your jackets while you had a et to with fisticutfs, and I would encourage you both to hit his hardest at the gentleman opposite. My good old grand-father set me against the Bonapartes when I was a boy, but I did think that you, Lewis, were a quieter sort than your uncle; however, what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh, and as the old cock crows the young cock learns. Why you, the King of the Germans, want to go into the butchering line I don't know but if you are at the bottom of this, i shows that you are a very bad disposed man, or you would be ashamed of killing your fellow-creatures. When war begins hell opens, and it is a bad office for either of you to be gate opener to the devil; yet that's what one of you is, if not both. You fight for glory, do you? Don't be such fools. I am a plain talking Englishman, and I tell you the English for glory is damnation, and it will be your lot, O can, at once, and turn to some better business than killing men. Set up shambles and kill bullocks for your nations; you can then eat what you slay, and there will be some reason in what you do. Before the deep curses of widows and orphans fall on you from the throne of God, put up your butcher-knives and patent men killers and repent.

ONCE A MONTH. AUGUST 15th, 1870.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. LETTER FROM LOUISIANA. Vacant Church-Elders and Deacons Or-

dained-Evidences of Regeneration.

In compliance with the directions of Presbytery (Red River) one of the ministers appointed met our (Mt. Zion) Church, and preached five sermons, received three members by certificate, and to the "rush to arms" in France and Gerordained two Ruling Elders, Mr. B. H. Beckham and Dr. G. W. Vaughan, and one Deacon, Mr. John McDonald. The church is in a more thrifty condition than it has been in ten years. The harvest is very ripe, who will come and reap? The Pawtucket, R. I., on the 23d ult. elders gave notice that they would meet the church the first Sabbath of each month, Baltimore, died recently at Newport, at the Word, singing, praying and reading a serproved this plan. It indicates "life."

Visiting a family not long since, a minister urged the young mother to come out on the Lord's side. She modestly replied, 'I would, if I were only regenerated.' The manner of the lady suggested the thought in his mind, "perhaps she is regenerated and does not know it." With- and was one of the projectors of the Pennout indicating this he asked—

"Do you desire to be a Christian?" Answer- "Very much." "Do you love your neighbor?"

"I do." "Do you love God's people?"

"I do."

"Do you enjoy prayer?"

"Sometimes, very much." "Do you prayerfully and sincerely try to keep God's laws ?"

"I do." "Do you love Jesus?"

"I do."

evidence of a regenerated heart. Love to God and man, and forgiveness to your eneand do you try to forsake them?" "Oh, yes, sir, but I frequently fall into

sin. Oh, that I were regenerated."

"My dear lady, you have been laboring under a mistake. You exhibit all the traits of a child of God. You are looking for some mysterious thing that the Spirit been astonishingly successful in all his ef- of Christ will never give. According to your confession you are now a child. There is but one step more required."

"O, sir, what is that?",

"Openly profess your love to Christ." And after sermon she did make a public profession of her faith and love.

WANDERER.

RATE OF DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.

Dr. Benj. W. Richardson states in a lecture on death from chloroform, published in the London Medical Times and Gazette, English somewhat imperfectly. No won- the result of his own extensive experience der, after a lifetime speaking and preach- and observation. His conclusions are that and provisions cut off, the immense Prussian ing in the language of the tribes whom he the death rate is very uncertain, one practitioner not losing one patient among has been the means of civilizing and thousand to whom he administered chloroform, while other practitioners, equally An unseemly dispute is at present going | careful, and administering it precisely the same way, might lose several. In eight hospitals in which chloroform had been administered in seventeen thousand cases, in the course of seventeen years without cate with men through a medium accursed Titoomb," and promises to be conducted on the ground that it was too far from the and careful investigations, Dr. Richardson We subjoin the substance of some of the cable Presbyteries of the Church for its affairs to arrives at this judgment: That the rate telegrams which have been received.

It is worse than foolish-it is sinful-a | Correspondence of the Observer and Commonwealth. | be managed in Presbyterian fashion. The of mortality in England from the adminmatter was referred to the General Assem- istration of chloro orm is that of about one person in from 2000 to 3500 patients; and consequently, that chloroform is the

General Intelligence.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH. - An exchange paper says:

The crop reports from the South are generally encouraging, though the late rains have caused some shedding of coton. A reliable merchant from Panola county, Miss., states that the cotton crops of that section will show an increase of twenty-five per cent., and the corn crop an increase of fifty per cent. over last year The unfavorable reports given by some of the country papers, he says, are put out with the idea that they will influence higher prices for cotton, which is "all vanity."

In Texas the corn cotton and oats have never been better. Corn is selling in the field at 183 cents per bushel. The new immigrants, it is said, beat the old citizens

A GENTLEMAN who has recently passed along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, between Lynchburg and Bristol, states that the crops of corn are the best he has ever seen, and are, indeed, magnificent. The farmers are busy preparing for seeding wheat, and propose to ow an unusually large breadth of land.

GENERAL BUTLER has withdrawn from the canvass for Senator from Masachusetts. This is said to be to facilitate Senator Wilson's re-election.

THE first newspaper in Central Asia has just been issued in the city of Tashkend, in Turkestan. It is called the Turkietanskaja Vjedemosti,

THE Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to guarantee the inviolability of the pontifi-

UNITED STATES VS. RUSSIA.-The returns published by the British Governmen's show that the United States have now quite eclipsed Russia in the English wheat market, and forward to the United Kingdom more than a third of is whole supply. In five years the increase amounts to 123 per cent, the largest increase in proportion to the quantities sent having been in the import from the southern ports on the Atlantic.

CENSUS RETURNS .- The people in our arge cities count too fast. It is stated that the census returns report that the population of the large cities is, on an average, 20 per cent below the estimates. Chicago was estimated at 300,000; the census reports 250,000. Cincinnati claimed 300,-000; the returns are only a little over 200,000. New York expected to have a million; 800,000 is the report. And it is thought that San Francisco claiming 170,-000, will have to be satisfied with a report of 140,000.

IMMIGRANTS .- Three thousand and forpassengers arrived in New York from foreign ports, week before last. A great decrease on the arrival of former weeks, owing many.

A JAVA grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children and wants to secure board in some quiet family.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, the well known abolition lecturer, died of apoplexy, at HON. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of

C. S. RABBITS, a well known merchant of New York, died at Green Lake, Minne.

sota, on Wednesday, 17th inst. ISRAEL W. MORRIS, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and an iron manu-

facturer, died on Wednesday, 17th inst, aged 73. SAMUEL V. MERRICK. died in Philadel-

ohia, on Thursday, the 18th ult., aged 70. He built the Philadelphia Gas sylvania Central Railroad.

FOREIGN. THE WAR IN EUROPE. THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON The Emperor and the Whole of MacMahon's

Army Prisoners of War. Since the last number of this paper was put to press, the army of MacMahon, probably a hundred thousand strong, has surrendered to King William; and the Emperor Napoleon has given himself up as a prisoner of war. His first act in connection with this bloody drama was a declaration of war in order to exact from Prussia a guarantee that no German "My dear madam, you have given the best | prince should ever occupy the Spanish throne. His attempt to interfere with the government of his neighbors, has resulted in the overthrow of his own-and the rod of Empire has departed from him, probably never to be re-

> The Closing Campaign. Last week we left King William of Prussia with the bulk of his army marching westward

direct upon Paris-leaving a small army furiously engaged in bombarding Strasbourg in the eastern part of France-and a larger army under Gen. Steinmetz to pen the French army under Gen. Bazaine, in Metz, and besiege that fortress. Another French army under Gen. MacMa-

non-the largest in the field-retreated before the Prussians until they came to Rheims, and then turned off to the North-east, leaving the read to Paris open, and pushed forward with all speed to refieve Bazaine. The Prussian army was then marching west-the French east. The plan of MacMahon seems to have been to overcome Gen. Steinmetz and relieve Gen Bazaine and his army. These two French armics united would be able to cut the communications of the Prussian army with Germany. With their supplies of ammunition armies could not long carry on an offensive warfare in an enemy's country. So King William seems to have concluded on second thought-and the telegrams of last week, though contradictory, indicate that a large portion of his army had abandoned the march to Paris-overtaken MacMahon-and had several terrible and bloody battles with him near the Belgian frontier, in which both sides lost heavily, but the advantage was with the Prussians, who prevented the union of the two As the final conclusion of his extended French armies and captured one of them.

As Insurrection Hoped for-Prospects of Peace.—The Prussians hope for an insurrection in Paris when they approach it, waich will result in displacing existing authorities when peace may be easily guaranteed. The war will be purposeless in their estimation without this. On the other hand, La Presse says the neutral ambassadors have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a single Prussian soldier remains in France Bismark has indirectly informed the French Minister of Foreign Affairst at Prussia will only conclude peace on a bas's which will make it impossible for France to think of future disturbances. ture disturbances.

The Orleanists Hopeful-The existence of the Emperor Napoleon seems almost to be ignored in the telegrams that are received. Let the war end as it will it is the judgment of many that the rule of Napoleon is ended. The Orleanist princes in England are represented to be very hopeful and watchful of events in France, all of which, affecting their interests, are reported to them by faiththeir interests are reported to them by faithful agents in Paris.

The Prussian March Impeded .- Orders have been issued to impede the progress of the Prussian army by every means which the patriotism of the people can suggest, in addi-tion to the systematic measures of the government engineers. The destruction of the crops have also been ordered, and the burning of grain mills in the valleys of the Seine and Marne had already begun, with such of their contents as could not be stored beyond reach of

"Who Cares" for the Emperor .- The Siecle comment ng on the intelligence that the 'Imperial headquarters are at Rheims' asks "who cares? The imperial headquarters can be only be a superflutty, an embarrassment, a pretext for Ising battles. The crisis is too dangerous to talk of imperial headquarters anywhere near those of the commander-in-chief."

Henry Labouchere, in a letter to the London Telegraph, declares hat the Emperor is actually suspenced; that the Corps Legislatiff is supreme, and that General Trochu and the Committee of Defence are now ruling France absolutely.

The Prussians Appeal to this Feeling .-The Prince Royal has issued a proclamation to the people of France announcing that Prussia makes war only against the Emperor and not against the neople of France; promi-sing instantly to restore the lines of travel as soon as their victory is complete; guarantee-ing the personal safety of all French efficials, and requesting them to remain at their posts, ard declaring that only surplus food, that which is not required by the peaceful French will be taken for the German army.

The Finances of the two Nations .- The "Liberte" sa s the hundreds of millions subscribed for the loan in one day was a victory in France, while Prussia has been for two montles endeavoring in vain to procure a less sum. The national loan has been closed, more than the whole amount having been sub-

MacMahon Cut Off from Bazaine. -- On Tuesday, of last week, a correspondent tele-graphed that not only has MacMahon failed to form a junction with Bazaine, butthat a wedge of Prushans has been driven between the two armies. This human wedge is now thicker than ever before, and MrcMahon now finds himself separated from Bazane by two powerful German armies instead of one.

Excitement in Belgium .- The approach of the hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excites great apprehension in that country. The Belgian army is to be put on a war footing by the vote of August 12th. It is to be ordered to the front. Every soldier of either army who crosses the frontier will be required integrably to give up his arms. Every the key the instantly to give up his arms. Even the Fm-peror Napoleon would not be allowed to re-tain his sword on Belgian territory.

Preparations for a Conflict .- On Tuesday August 30th, the French War Office telegraphed: Bazaine is not shut up. He has 120,000 men, and MacMahon is 180,000 strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is now two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped the latter can not come up in time.

The Prussians were reported by the French as five hundred thousand strong. The French claimed to have nine hundred thousand near the field of strife. These numbers are doubtless exaggerated.

A Series of Battles .- The Battle of Monday. King William thus reports to Queen Augusta, the battle of Monday, August 29th, near the frontier of Belgium: VARENNES. August 30.—We had yesterday

varennes. August 30,—We had yesterday a victorious engagement with the 4th, 12th, and one Bavarian corps. MacMahon was beaten and driven across the Meuse to Mousson Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much war material fell into our hands. I repair to the battle-field to pursue the routes of the victory. God help us further.

[signed,] WILHELM.

Another Bloody Battle on Wednesday .- The battle was resumed on Tuesday. A telegram from Bouloin, Belgium, August 3 st, says a fearful battle was fought to-day by the Prussian armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles with the forces of MacMa-Frederick Charles with the forces of MacMahon. Yesterday morning MacMahon commenced a general movement toward Montmedy. He was attacked near Beaumont and driven back, after an obstinate resistance, toward the Belgian fontier. The Prussians occupied the line of road and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from position after position until night. Early Wednesday morning the battle was renewed and continued all day. During the night a large number of reinforcements came up, but failed to turn the scale of victory. night a large number of reinforcements came up, but failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussians, also reinforced largely, attacked in overwhelming numbers. MacMahon retreated to Sedan with the remains of his forces. The slaughter was immense. It is impossible to estimate the loss. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The population are flying in terror. lation are flying in terror.

MacMahon is Driven-He Retreats to Sedan .- BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 1, Sedan.—BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 1, 8 A. M — Last night, after dark, MacMahon withdrew toward Sedan, and concentrated his forces in strong positions. The Army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, in a two days' battle, captured over 10,000 French prisoners. A number of French prisoners escaped into Belgium, and were immediately disarmed. It is believed MacMahon will make yet another stand.

Bazaine Attempts to Cut His Way Out of REV. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., Professor of Sys-Metz.—Dispatches from private sources announce that on Wednesday, August 31st, Marshal Bazaine undertook to cut his way out from the shelter of the fortifications at Metz. The battle lasted that day and the next evening, when, on Thursday morning, he was agan driven within the walls. Losses extremely severe on both sides.

Stories Believed in Paris.—Paris journals of last Friday, all publish letters from correspondents corroborating the news previously pondents corroborating the news previously published of the successes to their arms. But the Prussians, they say are so numerous that battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements. It is asserted that the King of Prussia is insane and has been taken to Berlin. It is reported that a large French army under General Dorsey has entered the territory of Baden. In Brittany recently, seventy-two thonsand volunteers partook of the communion on the evening of enrolling themselves in the army. evening of enrolling themselves in the army It is said the old people, women and children of Strasbourg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in the old cloister, recently discovered.

The Battle of Sedan.—The Decisive Battle. This battle was fought on September 1st. Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, baving got there by a long forced march to cut off the French retreat to Messieres. South of Sedan was the First Bayarian corps, and east across the Meuse, the Second Bayarian corps. The Saxons were on the northeast with the King's Guard. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians completely surrounded Sedan, and the Bayarians having entered the fortifications, the Emperor, who was 11, capitul ted at 5:15 P. M. His letter to the King of Prussia said:

George Howe, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity.

James Woodrow, Ph. D., D. D., Perkins Professor of Natural Science in connexion with Revelation.

Wm S. Plumer, D. D., L. L. D., Professor of Didactic and Folemic Theology.

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Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Pastoral and Evargelistic Theology and Sacred Rhetoric.

The destrableness of punctual attendance at the opening of the term is urged upon the attention of star-destriction of the term is urged upon the attention of the provision is made for those who are in need of beneficiery aid.

Those destring further information are requested to communicate with the undersigned, or any other member of the Faoulty.

Challman of Faculty.

" As I cannot die at the head of my army, I nay my sword at the feet of your majes.y.

Napoleon left Sedan for the Prussian headquarters at Vendrast at 7 o'clock in the morning of September 2d. MacMa o 's whole
army, comp ising one hundred thousand prisoners, capitulated without condition. The
Prusslans had 242.00 men engaged or in reserve; the French 2.000.

King William telegraphed, to the Oneen

serve; the French 2,000.

King Willam telegraphed to the Queen Augusta the result of the battle as follows—
"SEDAN. September 2—The capitulation has been concluded with General Weimpten, who commanded instead of MacMahon, who is wounded.

"The Emperor surrendered himself to me as he had no command. He is feevery hing to the regency of Paris. I shall appoint Napoleon's place of residence after the interview at the rendezvous, which takes place immediately. What a course events have assumed by Chellon and the property of the pro ately. What a cor God's guidance. "WILLIAM"

The French Account of the Defeat .- The War to be Protracted .- Count Palikao and his nine associates of the Council of Mini ters thus report the reverse to the people of France in an official proclamation:

France in an official proclamation:

"A great misfortune has come upon our country. After three days heroic struggles, sastained by the army under Marshal Mac-Mahon, against three hundred thousand of the enemy, 40.000 men have been made prisoners. General De Wimpfell, who took command of the army in place of Mac Mahon, who was badly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This cruel reverse will not snake our ion. This cruel reverse will not shake out courage. Paris is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Paris. Another army is forming on the banks of the Loire. Your patriotism, your union. your energy, will save France. The Emperor has been made priso er in the struggle. The Goernment, in accordance with public powers, will take all measures required.

Rejoicings of the Germans .- The rejoic ngs in Berlin upon the reception of the news tre said to baffly description. It was known at 8 o'clock in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets and rushed to the palice of the Q eec. In a tew minutes the Queen was out on the balcony, dressed in plath morning wrapper, weeping with joy as she received the dealening cheers of the multitudes. The German population in New York, Cheago, San Francis o. Louisville, and other cities, were equally jubilant.

Is the War Ended ?-Wi'h MacMahon's Is the War Ended?—Wi'h MacMahon's army crushed and N-poleon a captive, there is no great improbability in the rumored surrender of Metz with the army of Bazaine. As suming the rumor to be true, the disposable forces of King William will make quick work of Paris, and further resistance on the part of France will be unnertaken at a most hopeless is devantage. But if Metz and the other besieged places near the Prussian frontier can only ho dout and create such a diversion as to gain a few weeks' time, a new French army with new commanders can be brought into the field to proloug the war and perhaps to change tide of battle.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, has published a remonstrance in the London Colonial Ci urch Chronicle against a revision of the English Biole by a convocation of the Church of England. He says: We are threatened with a great evil; and nothing but the timely action of the Episcopate and Diocesan Synods can effectu ally meet and avert it.

PRICE CURRENT.

The following is a statement of the wh lesale price of the appended articles at the close of t + last week. It gives the quotations in Louisville an I dich-

The figures quoted below are wholesale pricesretail are higher: RICHMOND, LOUISVILLE. ARTICLES.

1 14% @ Gold—Selling price 1 :4% @
1 50 @2 50 Apples, & bbi 50 @2 50
1815 cat 19 1Bacon - Sides, & D 1836 cat 1936
14½ % 15 "—Shoulders 16½ % 16½ 24
24 @ 24% " —Hams sugar-c'd 24 @ 25
1 75@2 50 Beans—Navy prime 1 75 @2 00
1 50@2 00 " —Common 1 00 @1 50
25 @ 30 Butter—Prime c'try 10 15 28 @ 30
9) @1 00 Cornmeal—C'ntry % bu. 1 20 @1 24 20 @ 24 Coffee—Rio, % lb 19%@ 20%
25 @ 28 " —Java 28 @ 30
@ 18 Cotton-Middling & tb.,@
@ 16% " -Low middling@
13 @ 15 " —Ordinary
4 @ 4½ Dried Fruits—Apples 4 @ 5
4 @ 5½ " " —Peaches. 5½@ 16
14 @ 15 Eggs 15 @ 16
5 25@5 75 Flour—Family & bbl 7 00 @7 25
14 (4 15 Eggs. 15 16 16 16 5 25(35 75 Flour—Family & bbi. 7 0 0 47 25 5 0 0 65 5 0 (4 Eggs. 5 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
4 75@5 00 " —Superfine 5 37% 6 00
1 00@1 20 Grain—Wheat, % bu 1 40 @1 55 80 @1 00 " —Corn, 1 12 @1 19
80 @1 00 " —Corn, 1 12 @1 19 40 @ 45 " —Oats 40 @ 42
40 @ 45 " —Oats 40 @ 42 75 @ 90 " —Rye 72 @ 77 ½
18 06 @19 00 Hay—Ti'thy, prime \$ton 20 @22
15 @17 50 " -Mixed
17 (at 19 1Lard, 38 ID
4 @ 7½ Live St'k—Beef, Alb gr's 4 @ 9
7 1 9 1 " " -Pork, 7 to net 11 1 2 12
31/6 5 " " -Sheep, #hgr's 51/6 8
40 @ 90 Molasses 30 @ 85
25 @ Oil—Coal, % gal 30 @ 60 @ 80 Potatoes, % bu 35 @ 75
8½@ 9½ Rice, \$\(ptb
Seeds—Bluegrass
@ 9 00 39 50
Timothy 4 59 @
@ " Orchard grass 2.95 @ 2.50
12 @ 13% Sugar—N. Orleans & b@
11 @ 12½ " Cuba 10¾@ 11½
13¼@ 13¾ " -C 13½@
14 6 14 7 - Renned A 14 6 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13
5 15 @10 75 Tobacco—Lugs, % cw. 8 00 @10 50 8 90 @12 50 "—Shipping leaf. 9 50 @15 00
-Shipping real. 9 50 (a) 15 00 (a) (b) -Bright wrap's 30 (a) 60
27 @ 32 Wool—Un washed 28 @ 30
45 2 50 " washed, 7 1b 45 @ 50
Mark Committee of the C
Note—The lower Louisville quotation of corn i
he lowest price for it in bulk. The higher include
the sacks

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Of the General Assembly, in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

Under the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.

The next session of this Seminary begins Monday,
Sept. 12th, and ends the 2d Monday of May, 1871. The Professors are

tematic, Polemic and Pastoral Theology, and Sacred Rhetoric. REV. B. M. SMITH, D. D., (McCormick,) Professor of Oriental Literature.

REV. THOS. E. PECK, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity. REV. H. C. Alexander, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and New Testament In-

The expenses are: Boarding, \$15 60 to \$17 00 per month. Fuel from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cord. Washing \$1.50 per month. Clubs can live for half price. Room rents, furniture and tuttion gratis. Sessional ee, \$5 00. Scholarships are provided for all suitable applicant Fuller details are given in the Catalogue, which can be had on application to the undersigned B. L. DABNEY,

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Faculty consist of George Howe, D. D., Professor of Biblical Litera-

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

The eighteenth annual session of this institution will commence on Monday, the third day of October, 1871, and will continue till the last of February, 1871. A preliminary course of lectures will be given, commencing Sept. 19.

FACULTY: J. A. IREL AND. M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and

A. B COOK, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

L. J. FRAZEE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. JAS. M. HOLLAWAY, M D. Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurispradence J. W. MAXWELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.

W. BALEY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine CLINTON W. KELLY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. JOHN D. O'RILEY, M. D., JOHN M. HARLAN, E-Q., Lecturer on Medical Jurispri

WILL, T. CARTER. M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy R. J. THOMPSON, M. D and I. S. WARREN, M. D. Prosectors to the Chair of Surgery. W. O. SMITH. M. D., sector to the Chair of Anatomy HENRY C. IRELAND, M. D.

FEES. For in their information address

Dean of Ky, School of Medicine,

156 Fifth street, LOUISVILLE, KY. Professor's Tickets.....

PHIS. Session of 1870-71.

Benj. W. Avent, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Richard B. Maury, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dudley D. Sanders, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.

Ale ander Erskine, M. D. Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Robt. W. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

J. Jos. Williams, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Physiological Anatomy.

Alfred H. Voorlies, M. D., Professor of Aural and Ophthalmic Surgery.

Felix McFarland, M. D., Professor of Chem-Gustavus B. Thornton, M. D., Demonstra-

FEES. Professors' Fees in full

The seventeenth course of lectures in this Institu-ion will begin on the 17th Oct., and continue to 1st of March. For particulars as to board, tuition, text books, &c., apply to
ALEXANDER ERSKIVE, W. D.

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EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

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First Monday of September Next. Only a limited number of pupils will be received, with my children, to whom every attention will be with my children, to whom every attention will be given for their thorough instruction in all thatshould be embraced in a young lady's education. A suitable building will be in readiness, adjoining my residence, which will turnish retirement, pleasant grounds, and every comfort for pupils.

All pupils will be well drilled in all elementary branches. I have an excellent Philosophical Apparatus. The Latin Language and Vocal susse will be among the regular studies, without extra charge. Instrumental Music and French, at teachers' prices. A few pupils can be accommodated with 10 irding in my family, and in the families of my brother, Chas. H. Breck, Esq., and my sister, Mrs. Judge McDowell, whose grounds are adjoining to, and communicate with my own

vanced.

The scholastic year will be divided into four quarters of ten weeks each. All bills payable quarterly.

Tultion \$15.00 per quarter. Boarding, \$6.00 per week, including washing.

Persons desiring to enter pupils, are requested to communicate early with me.

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RICHARD B. WILEY, teacher of Music on Planc, Suitar, and Organ,
Miss MILDRED CARRINGTON, teacher of Vocal Music with Plano.
The new building is now complete and handsomely furnished, capable of seating one hundred and fifty outlis. The faculty is sufficiently large to teach all lepartments well, and made up of experienced eachers.

achers.
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All who propose to enter, will find it to their in terest, every way, to be present on the 14th. CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS:

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Orleans and Chattanooga,) Professor of Instrumental Music. Mrs. - HABACH, Assistant on Piano,

Miss OLIVE PETERMAN, English Govern-ss and head of Primary Department. Mis; RACHEL WILLIAMS, Assistant in Primary and Intermediate Department. er of her native language. (Negotiations to hil this department are in procress, and it is hoped, will be soon successfully comple-

Miss MARY STUART, Instructress in Drawing, Painting, &c. PROFESSOR HABICH, Teacher of Vocal Music.

CHARLOTTE FEMALE INSTITUTE, FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

The thirteenth annual session of this Institution will commence on the 3ch day of Sept., and continue until the 3ch of June, 1871.

A superior and accomplished corps of Teachers employed in all the branches usually taught in first-class Female Seminaries.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, regulations, &c., andress Rev. R. BURWELL & SON a Charlotte, N. C.

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—Number of Mariculates 7,*55 and 714 Graduates.—
No Sectorianism.—Session opens Monday, September
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MRS. SCHUE'S SCHOOL.

SAYRE

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For particulars apply to the Principal. REFERENCES: R. L. Dabney, D. D. and B. M. mith, D. D., Hampden Sidney, Va, ; General Wade Hampton, Columbia, S. C. : the Editors of the "Chris ian Observer," Louisville, Ky.; Stuart Robinson, D.

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HAS been in successful operation since 1839, and by reason o its long standing, complete arrangements for the comfort of pupils, and able corps of teachers, offers superior inducements to parents wishing to give their daughters a finished education. isning to give their day.
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Terms for session of forty weeks: for board, fuel, furnished rooms, servant's attendance, tuition in English and scientific course, \$250, husic and Languages, Drawing and Painting, exhusic and Languages, Drawing and Painting, exh

tra.
Payable half in advance, the balance the 1st of February. For further particulars, apply to the Principal for catalegres. The character and reputation of the school may be learned from the testimonials of a "I consider it the best Female School, I ev B. M. SMITH."

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"I consider this school, as among the best, if re best in the South. WM. H. McGUFFEY."
"UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA."

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JOHN B. BALDWIN." STAUNTON, VA."

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. Miss Virginia P. Carrington, with the assistance o Miss Bettie E. Mauning, will reopen her school a Charlottesville, Va., Sept. 15, 1870. English Tuition. Music..... Use of Plano.... CHARLOTTESVILLE, July, 1870.

ALEXANDRIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE next annual session of this Institution will be gin on the 14th of September, 1870, and end on the third Wednesday in June, 1871.

Terms per session of forty weeks, Board and Tution in all English and Scientific Branches, \$260.

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Attention is requested to the following testimo

(From Rev. J. D. Mitchell, D. D., LL. D.) ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 28th, 1870. UDGE W. W. LEGARE, Principal of "Alexandria Female Seminary."

"Whilst there are other similar schools in our State of which we may justly be proud, there are in my judgment none of higher grade, or more worthy o patronage than the Alexandria Female Seminary.

J. D. MITCHELL.

(From Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D.) I take great pleasure in recommending this Schoo as among the best Female Schools with which I am acquainted. ALEXANDRIA, VA, July 98, 1870. J. J. BULLOCK.

HUNTSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY,

NORTH ALABAMA. REV. H. R. SMITH, PRINCIPAL.

THE Fall Session of Twenty Weeks will begin Wednesday, September 7th, 1870. TERMS .- One-half in Advance. Board and tuition, with fuel, lights and washro daughters of ministers....

Drawing or painting..... Languages free to boarding pupils. MUSICAL DEPARTMENT—continues in charge of Professor William Herz, who gives thorough in struction in both Theory and Practice,

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REGULAR COLLEGE will commence its nex A scholastic year with a full corps of PROFESSORS AND TRACHERS,

Monday, September 12th. A French lady resides i ne family. Send for a catalogue containing terms view of ulidings, names of alumnæ, &c. Adiress a Rev. THOS. M. CANN, A. M., President.

MISS BYARD'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Young Ladies and Children,

WILL re-open September 15th, at No. 1506 Spruce street. Philadelphia. The services of Madame Togne have been exclusive'y engaged, and French will be the language of the family.

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FEMALE SEMINARY.

September 14th, at 1615 Chestnut street, Philadel

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phia Particulars from circulars.

COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPL Oxford, Miss.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wednesday (5th day) of October next, under the following corps of instructors in the various Departments

Faculty of Arts and Law. JOHN N. WADDEL, D. D., Chancellor Professor of Moral Science and Christian Evi-C. W. SEARS, M. A. Professor of Mathe-

atics, and acting Professor of Civil Engin cring.
J. J. WHEAT, D. D., Professor of Greek.
A. J. QUINCHE, M. A. Professor of Latin G. BURNEY, D.D., Professor of English

Literature E.W. HILGARD, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry, &c. L. C. GARLAND, LL. D., Professor of Analytical Physics and Astronomy.

How. J. A. P. CAMPBELL, Processor Elect of Law and Governmental Science.

JAS. A. LYON, D. D., Professor Elect of Metaphysics, Logic and Pol. Stence.

GEO. LITTLE, Pn. D., State Geologist.

R. H. LOUGHRIDGE, Assistantian Chemistry, with such other Assistants as may be de-

R. H. LOUGHRIDGE, Assistantian Chemistry, with such other Assistants as may be demanded by the patronage of the institution. It is the design of the authorities to inaugurate, at the earliest po sitle period, an entire change in the system of instruction, so as to give to the Institut on the character of the Lahl University. The advantages of a nnished education in special courses of study as well as in the usual classical course, will be furnished, and students will, have the option of such course as they may select, and for every course a degree will be given to such as sustain the required examination. The complete details of this system will be announced as soon as sufficient time shall have been given to mature and organize the system For the present the system of Special Schools of Science and Literature is in operation, and students may make a selection of such studies as they may prefer, not less than three in number, except in the case of Special Chemistry, which occupies the entire time of the student.

The Chemical Laboratory

The Chemical Laboratory will be open as heretofore, for the reception of spec-lal students in Practical and Analytical Chemistry, and Pharmacy, under the direct instruction of Prof. Hilgard. Diplomas will be given to those completing the full course, and certificates of proficiency to those pursuing it but partially.

A Popular Course in Natural Philosophy is also given by Prof. Garland and students are instructed in the subject by lectur-and text-book, illustrated by experiment. Civil Engineering

will be taught for the present by the Professor of Mathematics, General Sears. The Department of Law will be opened at the same time for the reception of students, under Hon. J. A. P. Campbell as Professor. The diploma from this secool entitles the graduate to practice law in any of the courts of Mississippl.

The Preparatory Class taught by the Professors of Latin, Greek and Mathematics, will be continued for the present. Expenses, University Dues, Board, &c.

Tuitlon in the classical course, payable in advance for the entire scholastic year of nine months.
Fuel fee.
Deposit for damages, returnable if no damages are assessed.
Fee for special students in Chemistry, \$75;
Deposit for use of Apparatus, Chemicals and damages, \$25.
A feels also charged for special students in other Departments amounting to a moderate sum, proportionate to the number of schools attended.

Peard at Stewart's Hall per month.

18 00

Necessary expenses need not exceed \$260 to \$280

or \$330.

The plan in operation, during the last session, of having the Steward's Hall under the control of the Executive Committee, and employing a Steward at a fixed salary, is discontinued, and the Hall will now be conducted by Dr. J. H. Farrell on his own respon-

Free Students.

The Free Tuition feature has been restored and gives to the meritorious student of good moral character, and unable to pay, a free ticket for tuition. Candidates for the ministry of any denomination, properly recommended and certified to such, are entitled to the same privilege.

The heathfulness of Oxford, the high moral tone of society, the uncounsel means and facilities enowed The healthfulness of Oxford, the high moral tone of society, the unequaled means and facilities enjoyed here for the study of the Sciences, the easiness of access by Railway from all quarters, and other advantages, render the University of Mississippi the most attractive Institution of learning in the Southwest. The States of Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkaussas are invited to continue and enlarge that patronage which they have heretore extended to us. For further information and catalogues apply to the Secretary of the Board, Col. Thomas E. B. Pegues, Oxford, Miss., or any member of the facuity, or to the undersigned.

J. N. WADDEL, Chancellor.

N. B.—Text-books for sale in Oxford.

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JAMES DINWIDDIE, Professor of Mathematics DUNCAN M. QUARLES, Professor of the Latin Language and Literature. JAMES A. CARRIGER, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature. yet elected.) Professor of Physical Sciences, (not

WILLIAM M. STEWART, Professor Emeritus of Geology and Mineralogy. Modern Languages and the English Department will be assigned to the Faculty, and the President will give special attention to the lower classes. CLASSIFICATION.

COLLEGIATE. Freshman, Sophomore, Junior and Senior.

SUB COLLEGIATE.—The First, Second and Third.

The lower classes will no longer be committed to tutors and men of an inferior position, but they will enjoy the direct tuition of the Professors in their several departments.

TERMS. Board, lodging, &c., per month of four weeks, \$15 to 20 Washing,
Tuition in Collegiate Department per annum, 70 00

"Classical Sub-Collegiate. 60 00

"English" 40 00

Contingent fee. 4 60

Modern Languages, extra. 50 00

Payable hait-yearly in advance,
Boarders will be well provided for. Bessien September 1st, 1870, to June 4 h, 1871. For Cheulars, &c., ad-dress the President, Clarkayille, Tenn. a

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

The Session of this Institution commenced annually on the 1st day of October, and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preseding the 4th of July ensuing.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, emoracing extensive and therough courses of instruction in Literature and Si-ence, and in the professions of Law, Med-

The expenses of the Academic or Law Stu-ent excusive f the cost of Text-Books and clothing and pocket money, amount to about \$365 per session of nine months; and of the angineering or Medical Student to about \$395, of which sums, respectively, \$220 or \$250. payable on admission, and the balance make progress of the session.

For details send for catalogue.

P.O. "University of Virginia S. MAUPIN. Chairman of the Faculty.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY. VA.

THE next session of Hampden Sidney College will commence Thursday, september 1st, 1870, and cose Thursday, June 1eth, 1871. FACULTY:

REV. J. M. P. ATKINSON, D. D., President, and Pro-CHARLES MARTIN, A. M., Professor of Greek. L. L. HOLLADAY, A. M., Professor of Physical Sci-

ence. WALTER BLAIR, A. M., Professor of Latin. DELAWARE KEMPER, A. M., Professor of Mathe matics.
Ordinary annual expenses of a student, including aition, room-rent, matriculation, deposit and connigent expenses, board, washing, fuel and lighten

in the case of holders of scholarships, the price of action, \$50 is deducted; and students boarding nemselves in clubs, sometime lessen the price of heir living by some \$50.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, 3m a

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LEBANON, TENN.

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Payment must be made one-half in advance the other at the close of the session. For the second session (or mmencing first of February) an entire payment must be made in advance.

Rev. GEO. P. RICHARDSON.

a Garner's Station. Miss. and Tennessee R. R.

COLLEGIATE INSTRUCTION IN NEWPORT, R. I., BY E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL. D. Formerly of Cambridge University, England Author of "Lyra Hellenica," manuals of "Civil Laws" "Political Science," and other works.

DR. HUMPHREYS will be prepared to read, with some additional private pupils, for the American and English Universities, during the approaching summer and autumn. The success of his system in horoughly preparing pupils for college in a shorter time than is usually required, is now well attested.

He has also made arrangements for receiving two small Classes—strictly limited to twelve pupils in eachfor two hours on alternate mornings, the one class to consist of young ladies, the other of young gentionen.

cards of terms, references and subjects of study-can be obtained by applying to him as below.

As several pupils are already entered, parents de-siring to secure places for pupils are respectfully advised to make early application.

Mt. Vernon Court, Newport. R. L. May 23, 7870. PISGAM MALE AND PENALE SEMINARY. PISGAM CHURCH, WOODFORD COUNTY, KY.

The third annual session of this Institution openses. Sept. cth, 1870, in charge of A. Spencer, A. M. Thorough instruction given in all branches taughts in the best schools of the surrounding country. For particulars apply to the Principal or a Rev. R. DOUGLASS, Versailles, Ky.

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TERMS, \$200 for forty weeks ; lights and towels T. OSCAR ROGERS, Graduate of the University of Virginia, Principal. P. H. CARPENTER, Associate. Post Office-Black Walnut, Halifax, Va.

It gives me great pleasure to commend Mr. T. O Rogers and his associate, to my former patrons and the public generally.

J. B. SHEARER. POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Market street, West of Seventeenth, Phila Market street, West of Seventeenin, Fillia, DE-OPENS September 20th, 1870. Thorough Colling in the practice of Mine Engineering, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry, Metalinray and Architecture. The facilities for Professional Education afforded by the College compere avorably with those of the best Polytechnic Institutions of Europe, and our Diploma is received as conclusive evidence of proficiency by the first engineers and companies engaged in works of improvement Address ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M. D., President of the Faulty.

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Situated on Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington R. Retwelve miles from Louisville.

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gin Monday, Sept. 5, 1870. Boarders will be received into the family of the Principal.

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The next session of this Institution will commence in the third Monday (the 19th day) of September

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Announcement for Session of 1870 and 871. THE SESSION will open the 15th of September

. M. HABICH, (Prussian, and late of New

A deposit of from five to ten dollars is required for

Farmers' Department.

NUTRITIVE VALUE OF HAY of Cutting-Manner of Curing and Stor-

Sellers of hay usually want the mar- as nutritious; and hence the value of ket price. Some buyers would stickle the horse hay tedder as enabling us to longer about a deficiency of one pound do both, and thus greatly improve the in weight than over any deficiency in quality of the hay, as well as save time the quality of the 1999 pounds they and favor human muscles by substitutare offered for a ton, as if all hay was ing those of the horse. of equal value, and nothing but its weight need be known to ascertain its stored after being cut, if pretty thorexact worth. Hence some good bar- oughly wilted and all outside moisture gains, but a great many more bad ones taken off, the better; and this, with all are made in the purchase of hay. The the modern hay-making machines, can following are some of the causes affect- and should be done, on the very day ing its value:

1. Soil .- Hay grown on a good, strong loam, and naturally moist, but nowhere springy, used as a permanent meadow, treated in early spring with a top dress ing of barn manure composted with twice as much swamp muck, or leaf mould, or rich soil, is the best that can

possibly be grown. By such treatment, the grasses best adapted to the soil spring up in great variety, some red clover, some white, some herdgrass, and so on down to those still finer, a perfect salmagundi of good things, just such as the horses, cattle, and sheep would choose if placed separately within their reach. They need wariety, and in hay so grown they find it, and are satisfied. The hay from such permanent meadows is good enough for home use—too good to sell, until its real value, for all animals and all purposes of feeding is better known, and buyers become willing to purchase more by quality and less by avoirdu-

2. Kinds of Grass .- We have already said that all kinds, as they naturally fall in after clover and herdgrass, on a well top-dressed soil, are the best. As regards the clovers and other grass-es used in seeding down land after rotations, we have only to say, all are good for some purposes, and that the farmer must be guided by his own observation as to how they succeed on his land, and of their effect on various animals. For some, each of them is better than for others. But we do not believe that any brute should be fed on any one alone, any more than that man should live on bread alone, or on any two or three or four even. There should be a variety. In a rich pasture there are hundreds of grasses, out of which sheep, cattle and horses have the power of a large selection to suit their various tastes. In winter they cannot be indulged in so liberal a choice. But why should the herdsman shut them up to one, or even to a dozen plants? Why wheat straw, pea vines, salt hay, almost anything, if steamed and a little corn meal sprinkled on, is better for stock change. By creating variety and fre-

3. Time of Cutting .- That grass cut as soon as fairly in blossom, while plant some of Eumelan as a grape of the seeds are unformed, or at least not so far advanced as in any case to shell out, either when making the hay or in uniform and satisfactory growth, feeding it to cattle, is worth more than if cut either earlier or later, has become too evident to require proof. No observant feeder of cattle, unprejudiced in favor of old ways, now believes that hay is equally as good at whatever time cut. These who have tried it most thoroughly know-not believe, but KNOW-that, if cut in the blossom, farms. Much time is spent of a mornwhich is generally between the 20th ing rubbing, brushing and smoothing of June and the 4th of July, it is the hair on the sides and hips, but at worth about twice as much as if strung no time are the feet examined and out into August. The best farmers, as properly cared for. Now, be it known, far as our observations extend, are that in this six thousandth year old adapting their practice to this knowl- world of ours, the feet of a horse need edge. Their hay-making is now done- more care than the body. They need ten for the first crop-by the 4th of July, times as much-for in one respect or very soon after. With the mower, they are almost the entire horse. All hay-tedder, horse-rake and hay-lifter, the grooming that can be done won't they can finish the work before that avail anything, if the horse is forced time as easily as their fathers could by to stand where his feet will be filthy. the first of August; and they have In this case the feet will become disalready discovered and avowed the fact, ordered, and the legs will get badly chines and their occasional repairs.

est possible value, we must divest it of pasture, and should be avoided by all all external moisture. No rain or dew good hostlers in the country. should go into the hay-mow. But it need not be divested of its natural juices. These are conservative; they contain most of its nutrition: water said to put up encumber pickles as folspoils hay; its own juice preserves it. lows: - Pat a layer of sour wild grapes The grasses contain gum, starch and with the leaves of the vines in the botsugar, and these constitute an impor- tom of the vessel; then a layer of the tant part of their nutriment; but it is cacumbers, and alternate thus until the well known that gum, starch and sugar vessel is full, or until you have put in are all convertible into wood, and are as many cucumbers as you desire. actually changed into woody fibre when Then put in water enough to cover the grass is exposed to a burning sun, them, and place boards and weights on but are retained in their original nutri- top to keep them under the water. tious state when the grass is air-dried, They do not require any further attenas by Bullard's hay-tedder, stirring it tion, although you may, if you desire, often, keeping it light; open, pervious take them out and finish them with vinto the air, which, passing under and egar. They are called grape leaf picthrough, absorbs the external mois- kle. A lady who tried the plan last ture of rain and dew, and thus dries year was very much pleased, and proit quickly, and prevents the necessity nounces it better than the ordinary of much exposure to the sun.

they must be air-dried, in the shade, not in the sun. It is now as well known that the grasses, in order to retain their nutritive value, must be air-dried with Affected by Soil-Kinds of Grass-Time as little sun as possible. We want to get rid of the dew and rain water, as hurtful, but to save the natural juices,

5. Storage. - The sooner hay can be of cutting, in most cases.

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A Farmer's Shop. Every farmer should have a shop itted up with such tools as are used y the carpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith; or with those that would be valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good foot lathe very desirable. It would be impossible to notice all the advantages of this machine and its various uses. A good lathe costs from \$60 to \$100, and the money is well expended in the purchase. The practice on the lathe is

one of the most fascinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed evening. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business haunted and brain weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine, the better he will like it He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasure that the practice of a mechanical art can afford .- Scientific American.

Southern Agricultural Congress. It is proposed by the managers of the Augusta, Ga., cotton States Association to hold an Agricultural Congress at Augusta, during the week of the Fair which is to be held in that city in October next. The object of this movement will be to draw together the producers of the South, and especially those interested in the cultivation of cotton, that they may consult together for the mutual advantage of all. This is a good idea. Augusta is a central point to the cotton region and very accessible. Let the proposed Congress be

held by all means. The Eumelan Grape. F. R. Elliott, in a recent letter to not give them as wide a choice as his stores permit? Oat straw, rye straw, wheat straw, pea vines, salt hay, almost ofvery recent introduction better mer of very recent introduction. its approval. Like the Delaware, it is a sort with which in quality offruit and be given a long time without in its sale. I have watched the growth of the vines for two years, and they quent change, and giving a little choice compare favorably in all respects with food, as corn meal or oil cake, with the any and all other varieties. The quesstraws, husks, damaged hay, &c., nearly tion comes to me almost daily, 'What all that grows on a farm can be made grape do you advise to plant?' and I to contribute towards the wintering of reply, plant mainly of those you have stock, and the enriching of subsequent heretofore known to prove profitable in your sections no light soils; but of the new black grapes don't fail to promise. I have known several acres of it planted the past year resulting giving good cheer to the enterprising planters, who doubtless congratulate themselves on their foresight.

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Care of Horse Legs.

that besides the immense saving of hard out of fix, and with bad feet and bad labor their hay, by being harvested legs there is not much else of the horse thus quickly, at the right time, instead | fit for anything. Stable prisons genof dallying along till the grass has lost erally, are terribly severe on the feet its richest juices, is worth enough more and legs of horses, and unless these to balance the entire cost of the ma- buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down or 4. Manner of Curing.—In order to roll over, they are not half so healthy cure hay in a way to give it the great-

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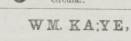
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